DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 5(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773012

GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents

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(1) Box no. 2066

(2) Folder title/number: (25)
Imperial Ordinance No. 101 and SCAPIN 548

(3) Date: June 1946 - June 1948

(4) Subject:

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(5) Item description and comment:
Contents List Included

(6) Reproduction: (Yes) No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 5(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773012

today named Gentaro Takeya, Social Democrat from Miyagi Prefecture, chairman of its subcommittee to consider various proposals for changes in the election law.

The subcommittee will sit in session tomorrow to start considering those proposals, including one calling for the creation of an Election Control Committee, it was also learned.

y/k

NEW RULING ON
SHRINES & TEMPLES

JIJI PRESS

TOKYO, May 6. - Purely religious organizations have been exempted from the application of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1945, making it possible for members of organizations dissolved by order of the Home Minister to take principal posts of shrines, temples and churches.

The new ruling was notified to all religious organizations jointly by the Attorney-General's

(more)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 5(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773012

Office and the Education Ministry today.

The exemption, however, is attended by a number of restriction.

For instance, whether or not a religious organization, one fourth of whose membership is made up of former members of dissolved organizations, should be considered purely religious will be determined by the Attorney-General's Office.

Former members of dissolved organizations are barred from chief posts of national-scale religious organizations.

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s/k

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 5(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773012

1/2- SCAPIN 548-Abolition of Certain Political Parties, Assns. etc. 4 Jan. 46
1. Imperial Ordinance No. 101, as promulgated 23 Feb. 1946 and amended 12 June 1946
1-1/2 - Home Ministry Ord. No. 10, 23 Feb. 1946 & amendments
2. Memo to Mr. Matsukata, GS, from Director of Investigation Bureau, Home Ministry, re list of chief financial supporters of the five great political parties from Feb. to Sept. 1947. Nov. 1947
2-1/2-Minutes of Conf. in GS with Messrs. Kimura, Nishimura & Watanabe, 19 Nov. 47
3. Memo to Mr. Matsukata, GS, from Chief of Investigation Bureau, Home Ministry, re list of financial supporters for the headquarters of the five big parties. 25 Nov. 1947.

4. Memo to Kades from Minister for Home Affairs re Report on Financial supporters of the Headquarters of the Liberal Party.

5. Notes on Conference of Nov. 25, 1947 re submission of reports on political party funds.

6. Notes on Conference of Nov. 28, 1947 re violations by Liberal & Nat'l Coop. Parties of SCAPIN 548 and Imperial Ordinance No. 101

7. Memo for Minister of Justice transmitting information re ultra-nationalistic societies. 22 Nov. 1947

8. Report from Nihon Liberty Party re financial aid received from members, dated 1 Dec. 1947

9. Report from Peoples' Cooperative Party re financial aid received from members, dated 28 Nov. 1947. (includes letter of transmittal to Minister of Justice re Nos. 8 and 9)

10. Statement of the Japanese Government re the Application of the Purge Directive to Information Media Companies and Organizations, 30 June 1947

11. Memo for theRecord: Dissolution of Shinei Taishu To by Japanese Govt. 11 Dec. 1947

12. Cabinet Order for Partial Amendment of Imperial Ordinance No. 101

13. List of Financial Supporters of Japan Social Democratic Party, Democratic Party, National Cooperative Party, Japan Communist Party; 30 Jan. 1948

14. Letter from Gen. Whitney to Chief Justice, Supreme Court, re responsibility for enforcement of SCAPINS 548 and 550; 10 June 1948

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 5(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773072

K

Tokyo, Japan.

10 June, 1948.

Dear Mr. Chief Justice:

As you know, the responsibility for the enforcement of the directives of the Supreme Commander of January 4, 1946 (SCAPINS 548 and 550) with the consent of the Supreme Commander has been assumed by the Japanese Government. In discharging this responsibility, the Japanese Government has issued ordinances in the implementation of those directives which contain criminal provisions including penalties for the violation thereof.

The executive branch of the government has established, in accordance with the statute enacted at the last session of the National Diet which created the Attorney General's Office, a special examining bureau under the Assistant Attorney General in charge of prosecutions. As a result of the activity of that bureau, in cooperation with the Procurator General's office and various district procurators, numerous persons have been indicted, some of whom have been brought to trial, others of whom are still awaiting trial, and a few of whom have been convicted and sentenced. However, the delay in the adjudication of these cases is a matter for concern in which I know you fully join. Accordingly, it is felt that measures should be taken by the Supreme Court through its constitutional rule-making power, to bring cases of this character involving violations of directives of the Supreme Commander to as rapid a final adjudication as the ends of justice will reasonably permit.

I would appreciate being advised on the measures the Court proposes to take to rectify this situation as promptly as possible.

Very truly yours,

COURTNEY WHITNEY,
Brigadier General, U.S. Army,
Chief, Government Section.

The Chief Justice,
Supreme Court,
Tokyo, Japan.

COL KADES FILE

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773072

COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

COPY

Tokyo, Japan

10 June, 1948

Dear Mr. Chief Justice:

As you know, the responsibility for the enforcement of the directives of the Supreme Commander of January 4, 1946 (SCAPINS 548 and 550) with the consent of the Supreme Commander has been assumed by the Japanese Government. In discharging this responsibility, the Japanese Government has issued ordinances in the implementation of those directives which contain criminal provisions including penalties for the violation thereof.

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I would appreciate being advised on the measures the Court proposed to take to rectify this situation as promptly as possible.

Very truly yours,

(signed)
COURTNEY WHITNEY
Brigadier General, U. S. Army
Chief, Government Section

The Chief Justice
Supreme Court
Tokyo, Japan

DECLASSIFIED EXCEPT FROM SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773072

COPY

LIST OF FINANCIAL SUPPORTERS

Nippon Shakai to (Japan Social Democratic Party) - Tokyo

Amount	Name	Address
(13 Feb. 47)		
¥ 1,000.00	Masaru Nomizo	4806 Inabe Ina-machi Shimoina-gun Nagano-ken
10,000.00	Tetsu Katayama	2126 Kataze-machi, Kanagawa-ken
5,000.00	Masutaro Kaneko	303 Hara-machi Tochigi-shi
12 June 1947		
¥ 1,000.00	Yoshitomi Inoue	106 Seiji-machi Setagaya-ku
1,600.00	Yamaguchi-ken Shibu-rengokai	2 Shimonokoji, Yamaguchi-shi
1,000.00	Saitama-ken Shibu-rengokai	622-chome Sakae-machi Kawa-guchi-shi
2,000.00	Hokkaido Hiroo Shibu	5-chome Hondori Hiroo-machi Hiroo-gun, Hokkaido
5,000.00	Ibaragi-ken Shibu-rengokai	848 Hon-cho Tsuchiura-shi Senkogawa-nai
3,000.00	Kobe Shibu	3 2-chome Aioi-cho, Ikuta-ku Kobe-shi
1,000.00	Shingoro Hirota	7 11-chome Temma-cho Ninonbashi-tori Chuo-ku
1,000.00	Shichiro Matsumoto	103 1-chome Setagaya Setagaya-ku
19 June 1947		
¥10,000.00	Incognito	
8,000.00	Komakichi Matsuoka	4785 Oikinezuka-machi Shinagawa-ku
25 Aug. 1947		
¥50,000.00	Osaka-fu shibu rengokai	23 1-chome Komatsu-cho Kita-ku Osaka-shi
10,000.00	Masaaki Yashiro	11 1-chome Nihonbashidori Chuo-ku
10,000.00	Chobei Takeda	Doshu-cho Higashi-ku, Osaka-shi
10,000.00	Senju Shimada	71 Sendo-machi Kokura-shi

Amount	Name	Address
¥10,000.00	Itaru Horiuchi	1902 Ina Denisu-machi Kumamoto-shi
10,000.00	Goro Hino	802 3-chome Magome Omori Ota-ku
10,000.00	Osamu Ito	23 1-chome Nagarasuginocho Gifu-shi
26 Sept. 1947		
¥10,000.00	Yasuo Shishii	8-chome Abenosuji Abeno-ku Osaka-shi
30,000.00	Kyohei Shimojo	Shimohara Nishinakadori-mura Kariha-gun Niigata-ken
20,000.00	Akinori Akamatsu	12 Kamiwake-machi Uma-gun Ehime-ken
20,000.00	Mikiji Mori	Toshidomaru Kitami-shi Hokkaido
20,000.00	Mitsumao Marishige	863 Uenohara-machi Kokura-shi
5,000.00	Akira Sasaguchi	32 Nakazato-machi Yokosuka-shi
5,000.00	Susumu Ito	Ikejiriuchara Kawasaki-machi Tagawa-gun Fukuoka-ken
3,000.00	Chiyo Sakakibara	Shimizu-mura Nobuo-gun Fukuoka-ken
3,000.00	Sateko Tokano	Nakuda-cho Kanazu-machi Kamitsuga-gun Tochigi-ken
30 Oct. 1947		
¥ 3,000.00	Seiichi Ii	374 Jizodo-machi Shibata-machi Kitakanbara-gun Niigata-ken
10,000.00	Yuji Suzuki	296 2-chome Mannen Odawara-shi
2,000.00	Minato Katashima	14 5-chome Higashijujo Kita-ku
20,000.00	Incognito	
5,000.00	Goro Wanda	1046 Okamoto-cho Setagaya-ku
75,000.00	Sushiro Nishio	Nagata-cho Chiyoda-ku

Total: ¥ 390,600.00

LIST OF FINANCIAL SUPPORTERS

Minshu to (Democratic Party) - Tokyo

Amount	Name	Address
5 April 1947		
¥1,000,000.00	Usaburo Chizaki	6 7-chome Minamishijo Sapporo-shi
100,000.00	Kijuro Hidehara	1219 Okamoto-cho Setagaya-ku
100,000.00	Manitsu Tanaka	203 Takadahayashi-machi Minami-kawachi Osaka-fu
200,000.00	Shinichi Tsubokawa	Fukuiekimae Fukui-shi
200,000.00	Yoshiro Tochigi	
100,000.00	Shigekichi Sato	5 1-chome Shimmosaki Shinagawa-ku
100,000.00	Heitaro Nagaki	1102 4-chome Araijuku Ota-ku
100,000.00	Eiji Arima	16-chome Minamishijo Sapporo-shi
50,000.00	Akiyoshi Suzuki	Higashimoro Egawa-mura Yuki-gun Ibaragi-ken
20,000.00	Tokutaro Kitamura	223 Fukuda Sasebo-shi
10,000.00	Kajiko Egawa	27 3-chome Showadori Nakano-ku
10,000.00	Syoji Kashima	"
26 April 1947		
¥ 11,474.40	Hajime Hoshi	557 1-chome Nishitogoe Ebara-ku
1,000.00	Tsutomu Ishizaki	324 5-chome Ebarakoyama-machi Shinagawa-ku

Total: ¥2,002,474.40

LIST OF FINANCIAL SUPPORTERS

Kokumin Kyodo to (National Co-operative Party) Tokyo

Amount	Name	Address
7 May 1947		
¥ 2,000.00	Takeo Miki	60 1-chome Zoshigaya Toshima-ku
1,000.00	Shigehisa Kawamura	29 Shiroganedai-machi Minato-ku
10,000.00	Moriyoshi Sato	13 Inari-cho Taito-ku
1,000.00	Hisaji Fujii	1 6-chome Rokuban-cho Koji-machi Chiyoda-ku
1,000.00	Mikyu Kaneko	1096 4-chome Itabashi Itabashi-ku

Total: ¥ 15,000.00

LIST OF FINANCIAL SUPPORTERS

Nippon Kyosan to (Japan Communist Party), Tokyo

Amount	Name	Address
3 Feb. 1947		
¥ 70,000.00	Morio Takemura	2376 Kotake-cho Itabashi-ku
44,000.00	" "	"
12,000.00	Koichi Kudo	12 7-chome Shinbashi Shiba-ku
44,000.00	Yo Kinto	714 4-chome Sendagaya Shibuya-ku
20,000.00	Aguri Osato	168 Yahata Ichikawa-shi Chiba-ken
26 Feb. 1947		
¥ 30,000.00	Morio Takemura	2376 Kotake-cho Itabashi-ku
14,000.00	"	"
10,000.00	"	"
57,298.00	"	"
15,000.00	Kaizo Ishimura	714-4-chome Sendagaya Shibuya-ku
5,000.00	Kiyoshi Nakagawa	"
26,000.00	Ritsu Ito	"
50,000.00	Morio Inoue	"
51,000.00	Kozo Kuwayama	69 Tango-machi Akasaka-ku
5,000.00	Naonosuke Fujiya	78 Zempukuji-machi Suginami-ku
13 March 1947		
¥ 4,000.00	Fumiko Aman	109 2-chome Kitazawa Setagaya-ku
3,000.00	Hajime Hayashi	14 7-chome Shinbashi Shiba-ku
5,000.00	Kaniehi Kawakami	714 4-chome Sendagawa Shibuya-ku
3,998.00	Kohe Okano	16 2-chome Kitaurawa Urawa-shi
8,208.54	Tokio Oyama	14 7-chome Shinbashi Shiba-ku

Amount	Name	Address
¥ 12,000.00	Matsutaro Shimamura	2187 Koyano-cho Katsushika-ku
1,200.00	Morio Takemura	2376 Kotake-cho Itabashi-ku
21,000.00	Kozo Kameyama	714 4-chome Sendagaya Shibuya-ku
12,000.00	Fukutami Shimizu	3442 1-chome Narimasuminami-cho Itabashi-ku
16,500.00	Fuku Shimada	9 3-chome Shinjuku Shinjuku-ku
23,916.00	Kyuichi Tokuda	714 4-chome Sendagay Shibuya-ku
23,916.00	Yoshio Shiga	"
10,000.00	Asasuke Harada	"
6,500.00	Koichi Minato	14 7-chome Shinbashi Shiba-ku
7,470.00	Kageichi Kunimatsu	Koitabashi Aza Ozeda-machi Chiba Pref.

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12 April 1947

¥ 8,890.00	Teisaburo Takemura	2376 Kotake-cho Itabashi-ku
15,144.13	Saburo Ameba	714 4-chome Sendagaya Shibuya-ku
15,000.00	Naonosuke Fujiya	"
1,500.00	Kozo Kamayama	"
4,500.00	"	"
3,000.00	"	"
5,000.00	Takeshi Nakagawa	"
5,000.00	Tatsuo Itozono	"
10,000.00	Fujio Yamashita	"
80,430.54	Ei Sugiura	"
4,000.00	"	"
1,200.00	Bunkichi Okada	"
30,000.00	Kazumasa Mihashi	610 1-chome Shio-machi Kita-ku
5,000.00	Teisaburo Takemura	2376 Kotake-cho Itabashi-ku

Amount	Name	Address
¥ 1,000.00	Ko Nakanishi	6599 Nagamma Fujisawa-shi
2,500.00	Takaji Nisawa	714 4-chome Sendagaya Shibuya-ku
2,000.00	Mario Inoue	"
1,452.00	Ko Nakanishi	6599 Nagamura Fujisawa-shi
10,000.00	Teisaburo Takamura	2376 Kotake-cho Itabashi-ku

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20 May 1947

¥ 4,077.50	Kaizo Ishimura	2-chome Kakikizaka Meguro-ku
1,500.00	Minoru Saito	Shinjuku-fujimi-ryo Fuchu-machi Kitatama-gun
3,000.00	Teru Katsuta	3-chome Koenji Suginami-ku
4,946.00	Kozo Kawayama	69 Akasaka-tango-cho Minato-ku
5,000.00	Kenzo Takemoto	366 Keido-machi Setagaya-ku
1,000.00	Isamu Kuroiwa	192 6-chome Minamisenju-machi Arakawa-ku
6,732.00	Yoshio Shiga	714 4-chome Sendagaya Shibuya-ku
6,732.00	Kyuichi Tokuda	"
112,000.00	Sanzo Nozaka	"
7,000.00	Shunichi Kato	4 1-chome Shuoka
5,000.00	Masao Kamikata	150 1-chome Akebono-cho Tachikawa-shi
10,000.00	Takeshi Kobayashi	481/3 1-chome Merime-machi Itabashi-ku
16,000.00	Chiyo Inoue	148 1-chome Kamitakada Nakano-ku
19,000.00	Seiji Kameyoshi	"
16,000.00	Hidekichi Miyashita	"
11,500.00	Yoshi Kashii	"
12,000.00	Haruko Suzuki	423 Shibue Katsushika-ku
4,000.00	Tamotsu Sugiura	38 Hasago-cho Bunkyo-ku
7,500.00	Daikichi Horikoshi	615 1-chome Gotanmachirami-cho Adachi-ku
33,000.00	Shigeto Yuhashi	118-1-chome Kitazawa-machi/Kami Setagaya-ku

Amount	Name	Address
¥ 2,940.00	Teruichi Ido	81 4-chome Senju Adachi-ku
2,000.00	Tatsuo Tabe	273 Terao Ayase-machi Koza-gun Kanagawa-ken
2,000.00	Kusuhiko Sakamoto	306 Kakikizaka Meguro-ku
13,500.00	Kiyosaku Kaneko	Higashiterao-machi Tsurumi-ku Yokohama-shi
10,000.00	Shiro-Nishiyama	101 1-chome Matsubara-cho Setagaya-ku
5,700.00	Motosaburo Masuyama	5/41 Nishikatayama-machi Bunkyo-ku
12,800.00	Itaro Oniwa	Kawamuko Amamiya Mori-machi Shizuoka-ken
3,996.00	Yoshio Nakamura	Nishihara-machi Utsunomiya-shi Tochigi-ken
1,386.36	Isao Kurozaki	27 Higashi Hanawada-machi Utsunomiya-shi Tochigi-ken

30 Sept. 1947

¥ 3,062.85	Chiaki Ouchi	926 2-chome Higashi Shinmaruko Kawasaki-shi
2,062.85	Yoshio Ouchi	〃
1,829.60	Isaku Kazato	684 4-chome Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku
1,244.52	〃	〃
3,700.00	Kazuo Ishii	48 1-chome Honchodori Tsurumi-ku Yokohama-shi
4,500.00	〃	〃
2,160.00	〃	〃
2,345.90	Sasako Osugi	3481 1-chome Nerimaminami-cho Itabashi-ku
5,000.00	Yosazo Ito	1400 Yoyogitomigaya-cho Shibuya-ku

Total: ¥ 1,183,838.79

Cabinet Order for Partial Amendment of Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946. Issued under Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1945 relating to the orders to be issued in consequence of the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration.

Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946 shall be amended as follows:

The provisions of Articles VI and VII shall be deleted and the following provisions substituted therefor:

> Article VI. Violations of any provision of this Ordinance shall be punishable by penal servitude or imprisonment not exceeding 10 years, or by a fine not exceeding ¥75,000, or both.
>
> Article VII. Any principal officer or principal member of an organization dissolved in accordance with the provisions of Article II (including any organization designated by the Minister of Home Affairs in accordance with the provisions of Article IV, Item a (i)), who directly or indirectly causes, or assists in, the re-establishment of the same, or the formation of a similar new organization, regardless of name or asserted purpose, or who becomes or remains a member of any such organization, shall be liable to punishment not exceeding twice that prescribed in Article VI. The dissolution of any such re-established or new organization shall constitute prima facie proof that the provisions of this article have been violated.

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Article VII. Any principal officer or principal member of an organization dissolved in accordance with the provisions of Article II (including any organization designated by the Minister of Home Affairs in accordance with the provisions of Article IV, Item a (i).), who directly or indirectly causes, or assists in, the re-establishment of the same, or the formation of a similar new organization, regardless of name or asserted purpose, or who becomes or remains a member of any such organization, shall be liable to punishment not exceeding twice that prescribed in Article VI. The dissolution of any such re-established or new organization shall constitute prima facie proof that the provisions of this article have been violated.

SCAPIN 548

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD: 11 December 1947

SUBJECT: Dissolution of Shinei Taishu To By Japanese Government.

1. 11 December 1947 Mr. Nishimura of the Home Ministry, accompanied by Mr. Honda and Mr. Watanabe, also of the Home Ministry, called on Major Napier of Government Section and stated that he wished to make a verbal report of action the Japanese Government was taking concerning Shinei Taishu To, an organization which the Japanese Government had been investigating. Mr. Nishimura then made the following report: that the Japanese Government had made internal decision to dissolve Shinei Taishu To for the reason that the Japanese Government was convinced that Shinei Taishu To encouraged violence and terrorism in political action in violation of Imperial Ordinance No. 101 and SCAPIN 548. Major Napier then asked Mr. Nishimura by whom in the Japanese Government the decision was made, and at what level the decision was made. Mr. Nishimura replied that the decision was made by the Home Minister, Mr. Kimura. Major Napier asked Mr. Nishimura what influenced Mr. Kimura to his decision, and Mr. Nishimura replied that the decision was made by Mr. Kimura upon the material gathered by the Home Ministry in its investigations, and that Mr. Kimura was very emphatic in his decision.

2. Major Napier then asked Mr. Nishimura whether or not dissolution of Shinei Taishu To would be under those provisions which would result in Shinei Taishu To being added to the list of organizations in Category C of SCAPIN 550. Mr. Nishimura replied in the affirmative, and stated that he was getting in touch with the Cabinet Secretariat in the Screening Committee himself to see that this action was taken, and that also he was informing Civil Property Custodian of the action in order that Shinei Taishu To property could be seized. Mr. Nishimura said further that the Japanese Government was going to release the order dissolving Shinei Taishu To on 12 December 1947 and that the Government requested that the matter not be released by GHQ before 12 December 1947.

3. Major Napier then reported this conversation to Colonel Kades, explaining to Colonel Kades that he was making the report because on 10 December 1947 he had placed the Shinei Taishu To case in suspense pursuant to verbal instruction by Colonel Darnell that G-2 had requested Government Section not take further action on Shinei Taishu To at the present time. Major Napier explained to Colonel Kades that he had been interested in the investigation of Shinei Taishu To but had not ordered its dissolution, and that he was, under the circumstances, somewhat surprised at this decision of the Government. Colonel Kades told Major Napier to make it very definite that Government Section was not ordering the dissolution of Shinei Taishu To and that if the Japanese Government had made such internal decision on a matter of this importance, a formal communication in writing should be made thereof to GHQ. Major Napier then returned to conference with Mr. Nishimura and told him that if Mr. Kimura, the Home Minister, speaking for the Japanese Government, wanted to dissolve Shinei Taishu To, it would be desirable that he communicate this fact in writing to Government Section. Mr. Nishimura said that the Government felt that Shinei Taishu To had to be dissolved and that he would tell Mr. Kimura that a formal report should be made. Major Napier then instructed Mr. Nishimura that if the Government wanted to dissolve Shinei Taishu To on the 12th, a formal report of the Government's decision should be forwarded to GHQ at once.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

3. At about 3 PM Mr. Nishimura sent to Major Napier the formal statement (attached) signed by Home Minister, Mr. Kimura, telling of the Government's decision to dissolve Shinei Taishu To. Major Napier gave this statement of the Government's decision to Colonel Kades who conferred with General Whitney, and General Whitney said that Government Section would not interfere in the internal decision of the Japanese Government.

4. After the morning conference with Mr. Nishimura, Mr. Takeuchi, of the Office of the Procurator, came to Major Napier and reported that pursuant to investigation into the career of Maki, head of Shinei Taishu To, which investigation he was making at the request of the Home Ministry, the Procurator was going to arrest Maki for the crime of extortion, and that the Procurator wanted to make a verbal report to the Government Section of the facts. Mr. Takeuchi then reported that Maki was guilty of many crimes, and that overwhelming evidence existed against him in two of the crimes, and that the other crimes were under investigation. The two crimes committed by Maki in which overwhelming evidence exists according to Mr. Takeuchi are:

a. In September of 1945, Maki forced a man named Shimada of Asakusa to pay ¥ 500 to Maki for granting Shimada the privilege of clearing debris off Shimada's own property in Asakusa, saying to Shimada that he, Maki, was the only person authorized to clear debris in Asakusa.

b. Immediately after the Surrender in 1945, Maki forced Mr. Kataogi of Asakusa to pay ¥ 200 to Maki before Kataogi could clear debris from his homesite in Asakusa by telling Kataogi that he, Maki, must be either hired to do this work or must be paid for the privilege of permitting someone else to do it, and that Maki was the "sole contractor for this work in Asakusa because he was the boss."

5. The other cases on which investigation is still under way are:

a. In March 1947, Maki sponsored a funeral ceremony for Chikamatsu whom Takeuchi said "Maki succeeded as Oyabun of Asakusa" and ordered from Shibuya, a funeral director, fifty bouquets for the ceremony. Subsequently, Maki refused to pay for twenty-five of these bouquets, telling Shibuya to bill Sekine (notorious gang boss) for fourteen of them (¥ 4300) and Koshuya Gumi for eleven of them (¥ 2900). Mr. Takeuchi said that this was extortion because Shibuya was afraid to press the matter any further, considering "the character of the person involved."

b. Mr. Takeuchi said that in April of 1946 Maki was drinking at the Saki Shop of Sada, T., female, aged about 32, and decided that she should go with him and spend the night with him. Sada demurred saying that she had a previous engagement, whereupon Maki struck her in the face, dislodging several of her teeth.

c. Also in April of 1946 Takeuchi reported, Maki, armed with a naked Japanese sword, chased Mrs. Maki into the home of Sasaki, M., and "frightened everyone very much and caused them to run by threatening violence with a sword."

6. All of this information reported by Mr. Takeuchi was new to Major Napier

CONFIDENTIAL

who had heard various rumors concerning Maki, but who had not been informed previously of any of these allegations.

7. Mr. Takeuchi stated that the Japanese Government wanted to arrest Maki immediately and did GHQ have any objection? After consulting with General Whitney, Major Napier told Mr. Takeuchi that enforcement of its own domestic law was a matter for the Government, and that since the crimes with which Maki was charged had no connection with the Occupation but were common crimes of extortion and assault, GHQ was not concerned in any way whatever. Mr. Takeuchi thereupon said that he thought the arrest would be made on the 12th of December because the Government "felt it was necessary to proceed immediately against persons of Maki's character."

J. P. NAPIER
CHIEF, PUBLIC SERVICE QUALIFICATIONS DIVISION

(2) and 5(B) or (E) and [illegible] 775072

COPY

Dec. 11, 1947

TO: Brigadier General Whitney, G.S. GHQ

Dear Sir:

The Japanese Government has made internal decision to dissolve the Shin-ei Taishu-to for the reason of violating provisions of Imperial Ordinance No. 101 and Scapin 548.

It is the intention of the Japanese Government to eliminate all organizations of this kind which have tendency to encourage use of violence and terrorism.

(SIGNED: KOZAEMON KIMURA)

Home Minister

Signed: K, Kimura.

CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE COPY:

J. P. Kepler
Chief, Public Service
Qualifications Division

(3) [illegible] (4) [illegible] 775072

C O P Y

Ministry for Home Affairs Notification No.

Dec. 12, 1947

The following parties shall be designated in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946 (concerning the Organization and Prohibition of Political Parties, and Associations etc., based on the Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1945 concerning the Orders to be issued in consequence of the Acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration:

Shin-ei Taishu To (including its Branch)

Minister for Home Affairs

KIMURA Kozaemon

CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE COPY

J. P. Napier
Chief, Public Service
Qualifications Division

The Statement of the Government regarding the Application of the Purge Directive to Information Media Companies and Organizations

June 30, 1947

The general policy and outline of the Purge Directive, applicable to the press and publications was indicated by the Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 and the so-called "Interpretation of Category G" of the same date. The government authorities concerned have been, from the time of the former Cabinet, engaged in the studies and investigations of the practical manner of application of the Directive.

A Special Investigation Committee was established, in order to conduct thorough researches and investigations of all publications in the field. The Committee has, since then, been actively engaged into the investigations of the contents of those publications. However, the subject matters of investigations are the publications during the period between the outbreak of the China Incident and the commencement of the Pacific War, and thy have been mostly destroyed or lost during the War. Furthermore, many of the Publishing firms or organizations are no longer existent. Under such circumstances it is not easy to conduct satisfactory investigations.

Nevertheless, investigations have been completed as far as possible, on the basis of which the government has decided upon the scope of the information media companies and organizations, as well as the responsible parties to whom the removal and exclusion clause

of

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of the Purge Directive is applicable, as is announced herewith.

The manner of screening is in substance, as follows:

(1) The contents of all newspapers, magazines, books, broadcast, films, theatrical presentation: and all other forms for public information, which appeared in or outside Japan, duting the period between July 7, 1937 and December 7, 1941, have been made the subject matter of investigations.

(2) The contents of these articles or these publications, and the substance or thought propagated by these organizations have been examined to see whether or not thy come under any of the numbers of Paragraph 1 of Article 1 of the Imperial Ordinance No.101 of 1946, or any of the number of Paragraph 5 (D) of "the Interpretation of Category G" mentioned above.

(3) As the result of such examination, those companies or organizations having strong nationalistic or militaristic tendency are recognized as falling under the Purge Directive regardless of the number of circulation or the number of the cases of falling under SCAPIN No. 548. In the case of other ordinary media of mass communication, generally, those newspaper companies and magazine publishers which had a circulation of about ten thousands or more, and which

published

published more than ten articles a year, violating SCAPIN No.548 have been selected; and in the case of books, pamphlets, films and theatrical presentation, those companies, regardless of the number of circulation or of presentation, having more than ten cases of violation have been recognized as falling under the Purge Directive. However, regardless of circulation or number of cases of violation, due consideration was given to the nature of the violations and other relevant factors.

Information media companies listed in Paragraph 9, Appendix II of Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 will be screened in accordance with this special criteria as well as the other criteria specified in the Appendix I. All persons screened will also, of course, be examined in the light of this same criteria if applicable.

The firms or organization selected according to the information media criteria, are, unless evidence to the contrary is produced, to be purged of their principal officials. In the case where clear evidence to the contrary is produced, such firms or organization are to be stricken off this List and be also exempt from the application of the Purge Directive. In the case where the organization, to which any official belonged, can prove clearly that during his actual tenure of office there were no disqualifying violations of SCAPIN No.548 committed by the organization or that he did not occupy the position off actual reponsibilities and so it is unreasonable to regard him as a principal responsible official,

such

such facts are to be taken into due consideration by the Government on the occation of his being screened individually. These evidences should be presented to the Secretariate of the Central Screening Committee within about one month after the publication of this statement.

The Government have, furthermore, recognized the importance of responsibilities of the controlling organizations of information media and the Government organs concerned during the war time, and therefore decided to regard principal responsible officials including influential Section Chiefs of these organizations and organs, whose tenure was during the period between July 7, 1937 and September 2, 1945, not December 7, 1941, as falling under the Purge Directive.

1775072

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

APO 500
2 December 1947

Memorandum for: The Minister of Justice

Subject : Enforcement of SCAPIN 548

1. Herewith forwarded for appropriate action under the provisions of SCAPIN 548 are reports received by this Headquarters.

2. Advice is requested as to action taken.

COURTNEY WHITNEY
Brigadier General, U. S. Army
Chief, Government Section

Enclosures:

1. Names and addresses of major financial contributors and amounts of contributions to Peoples Cooperative Party, dated 28 November 1947, signed by S. Okada (original and translation).

2. Names and addresses of major financial contributors and amounts of contributions to Nihon Liberty Party, dated 1 December 1947, submitted in the name of T. Ohno, Secretary General (unsigned original and translation).

Kades' file

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Declassified and Released by the National Archives and Records Administration
NLT/NARA Date 3-19-08

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28 Nov. 1947

To: Col. Kades

I am very sorry for this belated report. The Secretary and Treasurer of our party had interpreted the Imperial Ordinance No. 101 to be a report of the financial statement covering the period of general election. I, in turn, resumed the post as Secretary-General of our party on the 30th of June and was quite unfamiliar with the situation. I hope that you will pardon me for causing you so much trouble.

The expenses of the party after May 15 were covered by temporary loan by KARAKIDA, Miki and myself, but we had a meeting this afternoon and have decided to make it into a contribution to clear the books.

Yours truly,

/s/ S. Okada

/t/ S. Okada
Secretary-General, Peoples'
Co-operative Party

COPY

THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THE MAJOR FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTORS AND THEIR RESPECTIVE AMOUNTS

PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE PARTY

ADDRESS	NAME	SUM CONTRIBUTED	DATE OF CONTRIBUTION	REMARKS
No. 5 Hasedo-machi Shibuya-ku	Takeo MIKI	¥154,331	Mar. 7th Apr. 28	Sect'y General at the time
No. 19 Yamabushi-cho Ichigaya, Shinjuku-ku	Seiichi OKADA	¥100,000	"	Chairman, Central Executive Commi ttee
No. 520 Yashiro machi Himeji-shi	Sakae KINOSHITA	¥40,000	"	Member of House of Rep.
No. 5 Komiya machi Osaka-shi	Eiichi AWAMURA	¥200,000	"	Member of Party
No. 442 Nakaizumi Iwatamachi, Iwata Gun Shizuoka Ken	Eiichi TAKEYAMA	¥1,000	Mar. 17th	Member of House of Rep.

Note: The above report of the income was submitted to your office on May 15, 1947.

No. 19 Ueno Sakuragi-cho Daito-ku Tokyo	Togoro KARAKIDA	¥26,000	Nov. 28th	Auditor of the Party
No. 5 Hasedo-cho Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	Takeo MIKI	¥108,700	"	Chairman, Central Executive Committee
No. 19 Yamabushicho, Ichigaya Shinjuku-ku Tokyo	Seiichi OKADA	¥112,150	"	General Sect'y

Note: The above amounts were originally temporary loans from the above three persons since May 15, 1947 to meet the party expenses, which were changed to contributions as of November 28, 1947.

/s/ S. Okada

CLASSIFIED BY SCAP IAW EO 12958, SEC. 3.4(b)(1) AND 3.4(b)(2) OR (b)(3) AND # 173072

COPY

To: Col. Kades

From: Japan Liberal Party Tokyo, December 1st 1947

We beg hereby to present you the investigation of names and addresses of main financial aids and amount of their aids in conformance with the regulation of the Second Clause of Fifth Article of the Imperial Order No. 101 dated February 23rd 1947 on the annexed paper herewith.

Name:	Tomomutsu Ohno
Address:	No. 57, Shiba-Takanawa-Cho Minato-Ku-Tokyo
Superintendent:	Secretary-General of the party
Name of party:	Nihon Liberty Party (Nihon Jiju-to)

COPY

1. No aid recorded from September 1946 to February 1947

2. Aids for election funds:

Name	Address	Sum of Aid	Date of Aid
Seita Iida	No. 9 Yoban-Cho Kojimachi Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo	¥1,400,000.00	March 14, 1947
Jiro Hoshijima	No. 2 Momozono-Machi Nakano-ku, Tokyo	500,000.00	March 21, 1947
Seita Iida	No. 9, Yoban-Chi Kojimachi Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo	400,000.00	March 29, 1947
Sigeru Yoshida	Nishikoiso Oiso-Machi Kanagawa-Ken	500,000.00	April 2, 1947
Mitsujiro Ishii	No. 5862, Kaneko-Chi Chi Shinagawa-Ku, Tokyo	500,000.00	April 4, 1947
Etsujiro Uehara	No. 67, Saru-Machi Shiba-Shirokane Minato-Ku, Tokyo	500,000.00	April 9, 1947
Tomomutsu Ohno	No. 57, Shimotakanawa-Machi Shiba Minato-Ku, Tokyo	100,000.00	April 12, 1947
Tomejiro Ohkubo	No. 164, 1-Chome Mita-Machi Meguro-Ku, Tokyo	100,000.00	April 12, 1947
Matsuhei Matsumoto	No. 191, 6-Chome Gotanda Shinagawa-Ku, Tokyo	100,000.00	April 12, 1947
Tanzan Ishibashi	No. 705, Ohmachi Kamakura Kanagawa-Ken	500,000.00	April 14, 1947
Seita Iida	No. 9, Yoban-Cho Koji-Machi Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo	400,000.00	April 19, 1947
Seita Iida	"	300,000.00	April 23, 1947
Genzaburo Natsubori	Konakano-Machi Hachinoe-Shi Aomori-Ken	100,000.00	April 25, 1947
Ryozo Hiraoka	No. 1041, Ohaza-Bukko Hanno-Machi Iruma-Gun Saitama-Ken	100,000.00	April 25, 1947
Total		¥ 4,500,000.00	

COPY

3. Aids for election funds since May 1947

Name	Address	Sum of Aid	Date of Aid
Jrio Arato	Shimonaka-Cho Misokura-Machi, Kanazawa-Shi	¥ 150,000.00	May 10, 1947
Masamutsu Kuwabara (Rep. Gifu Branch)	Kawayara Hotel Ima-Machi Gifu-Shi	10,000.00	June 3, 1947
Hidejiro Oonogi	Donomae-Machi Takehana Yamashina Higashiyama-Ku Kyoto	300,000.00	July 23, 1947
Kikuichiro Yamaguchi	Takamatsu Wakayama-Shi Wakayama-Ken	300,000.00	August 5, 1947
Isamu Murakami	No. 247, 1-Chome Mozawa-Machi Setagaya-Ku, Tokyo	200,000.00	August 19, 1947
Tomomutsu Ohno	No. 57, Shimotakanawa-Machi Shiba Minato-Ku, Tokyo	150,000.00	October 18, 1947
Jiro Hoshijima	No. 2, Momozono-Machi Nakano-Ku, Tokyo	100,000.00	November 7, 1947
	Total	¥1,210,000.00	

COPY

Name	Address	Sum of Aid	Date of Aid
Karoku Tsuji	No. 5, 2-Chome Ushigome-Kaga-Machi, Shinjuku-Ku, Tokyo	200,000.00	23 March 1947
Tomojiro Okubo	No. 8, 3-Chome Maurnouchi Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo	50,000.00	25 March 1947
Tomojiro Okubo	No. 164, 1-Chome Mita-Machi Meguro-Ku, Tokyo	30,000.00	25 March 1947
Genzaburo Natsu-bori	Konakano-Machi Hachimoe-Shi	50,000.00	27 March 1947
Tetsuzo Kojima	Yashika-Machi Yohfu-Gun Kyogo-Ken	1,000.00	29 March 1947
Tadajiro Hosoda	Matsuisho-Mura Taka-Gun Hyogo-Ken	1,000.00	29 March 1947
Genzaburo Tanaka	Eigashima Ohkubo-Mura Akashi-Gun Hyogo-Ken	1,000.00	29 March 1947
Ryozo Morisaki	No. 69, 2-Chome Aishitayama Hyogo-Ku, Kobe-Shi	1,000.00	29 March 1947
Isohei Kasuya	No. 12, 1-Chome Mukojima Sumida-Ku, Tokyo	1,000.00	8 April 1947
Kikuichiro Yama-guchi	Takamatsu Wakayama-Chi	10,000.00	16 May 1947
Etsujiro Uehara	No. 67, Shiba-Shirokane Saru-Machi, Minato-Ku, Tokyo	30,000.00	27 May 1947
Yuzo Shigemune	No. 226, 3-Chome Higashi-Osaki-Machi Shinagawa-Ku	50,000.00	19 June 1947
Gisen Sato	No. 87, 2-Chome Mikadotsuka Yamanaka Sumiyoshi-Ku, Osaka	10,000.00	23 June 1947
Isaburo Kataoka (Rep. of Chiba Br.)	No. 9, Kamei-Cho Chiba-Shi	20,000.00	2 July 1947
Nobuyuki Iwamoto	Sagamigahara Koza-Gun Kanagawa-Ken	3,000.00	4 July 1947
Masanobu Ogawara	No. 1, 1-Chome Minami-Ichijo Kuchian-Machi Abuda-Gun Hokkaido	3,000.00	5 July 1947
Jiro Hoshijima (Rep. of Hoshijima Fujimura-Kai)	No. 2, Momozono-Cho Nakano-Ku Tokyo	100,000.00	5 Aug. 1947

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Name	Address	Sum of Aid	Date of Aid
Yasomi Ogasawara	No. 61, Sangongi-Machi, Kami-kita-Gun Aomori-Shi	10,000.00	22 Feb. 1947
Yasomi Ogasawara (Rep. of Aomori Br.)	"	10,000.00	22 Feb. 1947
Iwao Kawaharada	Shinhara-Machi, Mito-Shi	50,000.00	25 Feb. 1947
Bukkotsu Matsunaga	Kasaka Fuse-Chi, Mishimu-Gun, Niigata-Ken	10,000.00	1 March 1947
Shiro Wataru	Teradomari-Machi	10,000.00	3 March 1947
Shigeru Yoshida	Nishi Koiso Ohiso-Machi Kanagawa-Ken	100,000.00	5 March 1947
Keijun Ohtani	Rokujo-Agaru Takakura Dori Shimo-Kyoku Kyoto	1,000.00	5 March 1947
Tocemon Hara	No. 1418, Karuki-Cho Kishi-wada-Shi	10,000.00	6 March 1947
Genzaburo Natsubori (Rep. of Aomori Br.)	No. 61 Sanbongi-Machi, Kami-kita-Gun, Aomori-Ken	10,000.00	6 March 1947
Ryozo Hiraoka	No. 1041 Butsu Hanoo-Machi Iruma-Gun Saitama-Ken	50,000.00	10 March 1947
Tomomutsu Ohno (Rep. of Gifu Br.)	Ima-Machi Gifu-Shi	20,000.00	14 March 1947
Kyoichi Ito	10-Chome Kitachdori Kushiro-Shi	1,000.00	18 March 1947
Rinji Oishi	No. 97, Kita Yonbancho Sendai-Shi	3,000.00	18 March 1947
Rinji Oishi	No. 5, Mibukamon-Cho, Sendai-Shi	10,000.00	18 March 1947
Manabu Shiotsuki	Mie-Machi Oita-Ken	20,000.00	18 March 1947
Michitomo Inaba	Kebe-Machi Yasyhachi-Gun Gifu-Ken	1,000.00	18 March 1947
Naonosuke Oi	No. 59, Tate-Cho Tendo-Machi Yuri-Gun Akita-Ken	1,000.00	18 March 1947
Hitoshi Ashida	No. 2580, 1-Chome Sano Omori-Ku, Tokyo	30,000.00	22 March 1947

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4. The donation for the new building of the party:

Name	Address	Sum of Aid	Date of Aid
Tomitaro Koyanagi	No. 49, Yasaka-Cho Isahaya-Machi, Nagano-Ken	1,000.00	24 Dec. 1946
Keitaro Kitaura	No. 7, Shukuin-Cho Nara-Shi	10,000.00	27 Dec. 1946
Tsuruyo Kondo	No. 17, Nishida-Cho Nara-Shi	5,000.00	28 Dec. 1946
Naomichi Inada	No. 227 Furuichi Tottori-Shi	3,000.00	28 Dec. 1946
Torakichi Nakano	Suzumebayashi Akasawa-Mura Ohnuma-Gun Gukushima-Ken	2,000.00	28 Dec. 1946
Kotaro Mori	Tobetsu Chikubu-Mura Higashi Asai-Gun Shiga-Ken	5,000.00	28 Dec. 1946
Hideji Masutani	No. 3, 8-Chome Fujihashi Nanao-Shi	10,000.00	29 Dec. 1946
Tanzan Ishibashi	No. 705, Omachi Kamakura-Shi	50,000.00	24 Jan. 1947
Mitsujiro Ishii	No. 5862, Ohikaneko-Machi Shinagawa-Ku, Tokyo	20,000.00	24 Jan. 1947
Tsukasa Kamitsuka	No. 29, Shoto-Machi Shibuya-Ku, Tokyo	10,000.00	24 Jan. 1947
Hisayuki Nishimura	Kami Chikugo-Machi Nagasaki-Shi	2,000.00	1 Feb. 1947
Shigeru Sugiyama	Suga-Machi Totsuka-Shi	10,000.00	27 Dec. 1946
Hiroshi Kanda	No. 120, Nishi-Chiyoda-Machi Shizuoka-Shi	10,000.00	3 Feb. 1947
Tsurukichi Hatakeyama (Rep. of Atami Branch)	No. 70, Atami Atami-Shi	3,000.00	10 Feb. 1947
Shoichi Yamamoto	No. 808 Omachi Kamakura-Shi	10,000.00	10 Feb. 1947
Tomohei Ida	No. 804, Zushi-Machi, Yokosuka Shi	5,000.00	17 Feb. 1947
Reikichi Kita	No. 1, 3-Chome Iogi Suginami-Ku, Tokyo	3,000.00	21 Feb. 1947

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Name	Address	Sum of Aid	Date of Aid
Hiroshi Kanda (Rep. of Shizuoka Branch)	No. 8, 2-Chome Miyudi-Machi Shi Shizuoka-Ken	100,000.00	5 Aug. 1947
Tetsuzo Watanabe	No. 25, 1-Chome Jimbo-Cho Kanda Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo (c/o Shunbun-Kan)	2,400.00	8 Aug. 1947
Okisaburo Itsuhiki	Manabe-Machi Tsuchiura-Shi	1,000.00	25 Sept. 1947
Hyokichi Niwa	No. 500, 3-Chome Itabashi Itabashi-Ku, Tokyo	50,000.00	18 Oct. 1947
Yoshio Kikuchi	No. 324, Minamisenzoku Ota-Ku, Tokyo	1,000.00	23 Oct. 1947
	Total	¥ 1,221,400.00	

Government Section

APO 500
22 November 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE Minister of Justice

SUBJECT : Transmittal of Information

1. Herewith information concerning ultra-nationalistic societies forwarded to you for appropriate action in connection with the enforcement of the provisions of SCAPIN 548.

2. It is requested that the original documents from which these translations were prepared be secured and submitted to this section without delay.

COURTNEY WHITNEY
Brigadier General, U. S. Army
Chief, Government Section

2 Incls:
1. Jikyoku Tsushin, No. 65 dtd 12 Jul 40 (translation)
2. Cir prepared by Nat'l Polity Defense Fed., Jan 35 (translation)

Memorandum for the Record:

1..On 19 Nov. 1947, Col. Kades forwarded to this Division a series of documents submitted to Col. L. E. Bunker, Aide-de-camp of the C in C, ny Den Takase, Diet member from Tochigi Prefecture. These documents were prepared in behalf of Rikizo Hirano and designed to refute charges that the Kodo Kai (Imperial Way Society) was an ultra-nationalistic organization. They included translations of an article appearing in the Current News (Jikyoku Tsushin) for 12 July 1940 and of a circular distributed by the National Polity Defense Federation (Kikutsi Yogo Rengo Kai) in January 1935. Both translations listed ultra-nationalistic organizations. The purpose of submitting these lists, from which the name of "Kodo Kai" was conspicuously absent, was to prove that this society did not participate in the activities of rightist groups.

2. Col. Kades directed that these lists should be copied and forwarded to the Japanese Government for appropriate action under SCAPIN 548. He also directed that copies of the original documents be secured from the Japanese Government. This memorandum for the Minister of Justice has been prepared in accordance with these instructions.

GUY A. WIGGINS
P.S.Q.D.

2. Col. Kades directed that these lists should be copied and forwarded to the Japanese Government for appropriate action under SCAPIN 548. He also directed that copies of the original documents be secured from the Japanese Government. This memorandum for the Minister of Justice has been prepared in accordance with these instructions.

GUY A. WIGGINS
P.S.Q.D.

CONFIDENTIAL

Conference in Government Section on 28 November 1947 at 10:00 a.m.

Present: Colonel Kades
Mr. Bassin, Chief, Law Division, Legal Section
Mr. Yamamoto, Interpreter
representing Government Section

Mr. Ono, Secretary General, Liberal Party
Mr. Okada, Secretary General, Cooperative Party
Mr. Yamada, Political Division, CLO

Col. Kades: I called you in, Mr. Ono, and Mr. Okada, because of a serious situation which has developed. Both the Liberal Party and the National Cooperative Party have failed to comply with the directive of the Supreme Commander of the 4th of January 1946, known as SCAPIN 548, and it would appear on its face as though the Secretaries-General of the parties are responsible.

SCAPIN 548 provides that the activity of any party will be prohibited unless the names and addresses of substantial financial supporters and the amounts of their respective contributions are filed. The directive provides that declarations with regard to substantial contributions will be made as required by the Supreme Commander. The requirement of the Supreme Commander was made known in Imperial Ordinance Number 101 which was first published on the 29th of February 1946 and amended last on the 12th of June 1946. Those reports, under Article 5 of the Imperial Ordinance are required to be made within seven days. Under Home Ministry Ordinance Number 10 dated the 23rd of February 1946 and amended on the 6th of March and the 12th of June 1946, a substantial contribution is defined as any amount over one thousand yen.

Mr. Yamamoto (Interpreting for Mr. Ono): We heard this morning from the Home Ministry that we were supposed to submit a report.

Col. Kades: . You knew this when the directive was promulgated and your claim to ignorance at the present time is no excuse because reports were made until February of 1947.

Mr. Yamamoto (Interpreting for Mr. Ono): I knew about these matters, but I did not know about this reporting contributors of over one thousand yen until this time, and so far there have been contributors from among the members of the party, but there were no outside contributors.

Col. Kades: I'm not the judge in this case. I'm simply stating what the provisions of the law are and the provisions of the directive of the Supreme Commander. It is a matter for you as Secretary-General of the Liberal Party, and you as Secretary-General of the National Cooperative Party to know the regulations of the Supreme Commander regarding political parties.

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The penalty for failure to comply with the directive of the Supreme Commander under Imperial Ordinance Number 311 is ten years imprisonment at hard labor and a fine not to exceed seventy-five thousand yen or both. Article 54 of the Japanese Criminal Code provides that when a single act results in several crimes or when the means or result of committing a crime constitutes another crime, sentence of the gravest punishment will be given.

Last week, we asked the Minister for Home Affairs to submit the reports made by the Secretaries-General of the various political parties in compliance with the Directive, the Imperial Ordinance and the Home Ministry Ordinance which I mentioned. The report from the Home Ministry was complete with regard to all parties except the Cooperative Party and the Liberal Party. The Cooperative Party stated that a total of 494,331 yen had been accepted from MEKI, Takao from March 7th to April 6th, 1947, but that the detailed accounts of the sum were not known. As far as the Liberal Party is concerned, there were no reports.

In Tokyo on the 12th of June, 1946, all the officers in charge of the reporting business of all the political parties met with representatives of Tokyo Metropolis and were informed of their duties. Again on December 20th, 1946, the secretaries-general or their representative, of all the parties were called to the office of Tokyo Metropolis. At that time Mr. Takayama attended for the Liberal Party. At Koji Machi of the Chioda Ward Office, Mr. Oshino said he went to the headquarters of the Liberal Party on July 18th, again on August 29th, and again the middle of October, 1947, and gave notice that the Liberal Party had failed to report and ordered that a report be immediately made. At that time he talked to Mr. Ogawa.

Mr. Yamamoto (Interpreting for Mr. Ono): Mr. Ogawa is a clerk.

Col. Kades: He is a clerk under Mr. Ono?

Mr. Yamamoto: (Interpreting for Mr. Ono): Yes.

Col. Kades: At eight o'clock in the evening on the 21st of November, Mr. Hanaoka reported to Mr. Ogura-ken that between March and April of this year, that is during the period of the election, there was a donation of four and a half million yen made, "but there is a difficulty in the calculation of its details, therefore, this sum is regarded as a donation of ONO, Banroku."

Mr. Yamamoto (Interpreting for Mr. Ono): The reason for the delay was that after the money was sent from chapters of the headquarters, all the money was turned over to Mr. Hanaoka, however, he was sick in the meantime and there was confusion and that must be the delay.

Col. Kades: Well, the reason is completely unacceptable. The directive of the Supreme Commander is clear. The provisions of Imperial Ordinance 101 are clear. The provisions of Home Ministry Ordinance 110 are clear. The responsibility of the secretary-general of the Liberal Party and of the Cooperative Party is clear. There isn't anyone in Japan today above the law of the Japanese Government or above a directive of SCAP and we intend to make that clear.

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Mr. Okada, your statement that Meki gave approximately 494,000 yen to the Cooperative Party constitutes a violation of SCAPIN 548 because it does not list the names and addresses of the contributors who gave more than one thousand yen and the amounts of their respective contributions.

Mr. Ono, your statement that you donated four and a half million yen to the Liberal Party is also a failure to comply with the directive of the Supreme Commander and the Japanese Imperial Ordinances because it doesn't list the donations of those who gave in excess of one thousand yen to the Liberal Party.

Now, without in any way affecting the failure to comply with the directive and the failure to comply with the Japanese Ordinances, I am going to now impose an additional requirement. Those who have failed to discharge their responsibility up until now are one case. The responsibility of making a further report is now imposed upon the National Cooperative Party, and on the Secretary-General of the National Cooperative Party; and the responsibility for making a report on behalf of the Liberal Party is now imposed upon the Secretary-General of the Liberal Party. Whatever question there may exist as to previous responsibility in the case of the two secretaries-general has no relation to the responsibility beginning now.

By four o'clock, Monday afternoon, on the 1st of December, a truthful and complete report will be presented of all financial supporters who gave one thousand yen or more to the Liberal Party and to the Cooperative Party.

Mr. Yamamoto: (Interpreting for Mr. Ono) Since we heard about this matter from the Home Ministry, we are now making preparations for them and besides Hanaoka is now out of the hospital, the person in charge of these matters.

Col. Kades: Is the requirement clear? Mr. Bassin has just said to me that it might be well that the failure to present the report at that time or the failure to present an honest report, completely truthful at that time, is punishable both as an offense under the Occupation and as an offense under Japanese Law. I want to ask Mr. Okada if he understands everything that I have said and his responsibility.

Mr. Yamamoto: (Interpreting for Mr. Okada): Yes, I understand.

Col. Kades: And I want to ask the same question of Mr. Ono?

Mr. Yamamoto: (Interpreting for Mr. Ono) Yes, I understand.

Col. Kades: Mr. Yamada, as a representative of the Japanese Government, you fully understand?

Mr. Yamada: Yes, may I ask one question?

Col. Kades: Yes.

Mr. Yamada: Is this all recent donations starting with the directive and the Imperial Ordinance or starting with the establishment of respective parties?

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED PER PROVISIONS SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773072

CONFIDENTIAL

Col. Kades: No, from the date that the parties last complied with the requirements of the Imperial Ordinance Number 101 and Home Ministry Ordinance Number 110 and SCAPIN 548.

Mr. Yamada, will you report to the Cabinet that we consider this failure on the part of these two parties as one of the most flagrant defiances and non-compliances with the directives of the Supreme Commander that has occurred to date. That's all I have.

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773072

CONFIDENTIAL

Conference in Government Section on 25 November 1947. 2:30 P.M.

Present: Colonel Kades
Mr. Matsukata
Mr. Aka
Dr. Oppler

Representing Government Section

Mr. Kimura, Home Minister
Mr. Nishimura, Chief, Investigation Bureau
Mr. Watanabe, Secretary

Col. Kades: Is there any change in this between the one that was submitted yesterday and this report?

Mr. Aka (Interpreting for Mr. Kimura) The same thing.

Col. Kades: There is no recommendation then?

Mr. Aka (Interpreting for Mr. Kimura) He is to give his opinion verbally to you.

Col. Kades: I'd like to hear his opinion because I don't think the report is worth much.

Mr. Aka (Interpreting for Mr. Kimura) Mr. Kimura said that there was shortcoming on the part of Home Ministry in that they didn't ask from time to time about these submitted reports on the political party funds, and it is also the fault of the Liberal Party that they did not submit the political party fund for public inspection, and it will have a great bearing on the development of the Japanese politics, and they could not purge responsible persons in the Liberal Party for neglecting to submit this report, but they are planning to refer this matter to the Justice Ministry.

Col. Kades: Planning to refer it to the Justice Ministry or it has been referred to the Justice Ministry?

Mr. Aka: (Interpreting for Mr. Kimura) The Chief of the Investigation Bureau mentioned the violation of this case to the officials in the Justice Ministry, however, Mr. Kimura has not talked to the Justice Minister yet. However, he will call in the responsible party members and will give him a lecture before he refers the matter to the Justice Minister.

Col. Kades: I think that everything that has been considered so far is wholly inadequate. I'm surprised, Mr. Kimura, at the lack of energy in this. It seems to me that the books of the Liberal Party and the books of the Cooperative Party -- if it hasn't reported -- should be seized by the Investigation Division. The responsible officials in the Home Ministry who failed to do their duty should be dismissed and the responsible officials in the Liberal Party and the Cooperative Party who failed in their duty should be prosecuted.

Mr. Aka: Interpreting for Mr. Kimura) He said that those persons who violated this have been fined only a thousand yen.

CONFIDENTIAL 5

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773072

CONFIDENTIAL

Col. Kades: Oh, no. They violated a directive of the Supreme Commander and the penalty is five years.

Mr. Aka: (Interpreting for Mr. Kimura) According to Japanese Imperial Ordinance they will be only fined a thousand yen, but if it will be referred to the Occupation Court, then they will be sentenced to five years, and they studied whether those people can be purged, but they do not fall under the purge.

Col. Kades: This has nothing to do with the purge, and it is not true that they are subject only to a thousand yen under the Japanese law. There is a very severe penalty under Imperial Ordinance 311 for failing to comply with an Occupation directive.

I am astounded to see, Mr. Home Minister, that you accept -- or whoever prepared this report accepted -- the statement that they were ignorant of Home Ministry Ordinance Number 101 and ignorant of Directive Number 548, and therefore, that because they were ignorant this should be excused on a simple apology. People can be dismissed from the Home Ministry who fail to perform their duty wholly without regard to the purge. The purge has nothing to do with the competence or honesty of officials in the Home Ministry. You speak of referring it to the procurators. It seems to me that it is the Police Bureau or Metropolitan Police Board which would immediately seize the records of the parties that failed to report when they were called up on the telephone and it was stated that all of the four and a half million yen will be lumped in Mr. Ono's name and all in the Cooperative Party in Mr. Meki's name. It seems to me that the police would have immediately said, "This is not in accordance with the law."

(Dr. Oppler came into the room.)

Mr. Aka: (Interpreting for Mr. Kimura) Is that yesterday?

Col. Kades: Yes, it is in the report.

Mr. Aka (Interpreting for Mr. Kimura) Is that March of this year?

Col. Kades: No -- in today's report it says they telephoned at 8:00 p.m. on the 21st of November. Mr. Nishimura, what do you mean by saying that there is a difficulty in calculating the details of four and a half million yen?

Mr. Aka: (Interpreting for Mr. Nishimura) That statement is made by the Liberal Party.

Col. Kades: Why do you accept it. You're chief of a bureau in the Home Ministry.

Mr. Aka: (Interpreting for Mr. Nishimura) Yes, he believed that since they made a request to submit the nature of four and a half million yen, the Liberal Party is making preparations to submit the report, and according to the instructions they receive from you today they will try to investigate the whole matter.

Col. Kades: I will answer that in just a minute. What is the penalty for

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 5(B) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773072

CONFIDENTIAL

failing to comply with a SCAP Directive in the Japanese Courts?

Dr. Oppler: Well, any offense which is a violation of SCAP is punishable, under the Ordinance 311 of July, last year, with up to ten years penal servitude and a fine of seventy-five thousand yen.

Col. Kades: Ten years. Who gave you the memorandum that it was one thousand yen?

Mr. Aka (Interpreting for Mr. Nishimura) According to the Japanese Imperial Ordinance 101 issued February, last year, it says if the political parties failed to submit the report, they shall be fined a thousand yen.

Col. Kades: Who?

Mr. Aka (Interpreting for Mr. Nishimura) The political party.

Col. Kades: But this says -- and it comes later -- that they will be punished with up to ten years.

Dr. Oppler: That's a subsequent law.

Col. Kades: I understand.

Mr. Aka: I said the political party, but he says the person in charge of the political party will be fined one thousand yen.

Col. Kades: What answer does he give to 311?

Mr. Aka: (Interpreting for Mr. Nishimura and Mr. Kimura) Then if they violated the Imperial Ordinance 101, then they will be fined one thousand yen, but if this particular Ordinance 311 is applicable to them, then they can be punished.

Col. Kades: It is applicable to any directive of the Supreme Commander. The reason this was issued is because the penalties for failure to comply with the directives of the Supreme Commander were not high enough. The violation here is not a violation of Imperial Ordinance 101, it is a violation of SCAPIN 548 which specifically requires the reports from the Political parties.

Now, I want to return to the earlier point. I didn't get a satisfactory answer to it. When the telephone call was made to the Liberal Party headquarters at eight o'clock on the 21st of November and they said there was a difficulty in the calculation of the four and a half million yen, did you not answer? Did you simply accept that without any explanation.

Mr. Aka (Interpreting for Mr. Nishimura) When they got the telephone call, I was going to take a positive step, however, before doing that, he thought they will confer with the GHQ before taking a definite step, because the Diet is in session right now, and if this should come out in the paper, then the Liberal Party might play dirty political tricks and that is the thing they were afraid of and wanted to prevent.

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 5(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773072

CONFIDENTIAL

Col. Kades: I don't understand the relationship between demanding the report from the Liberal Party and the duties of the Investigation Bureau of the Home Ministry. The Investigation Bureau of the Home Ministry is established not to pass on political matters or to worry about the Diet, but to enforce the law. I want to know why the law hasn't been enforced.

Mr. Aka: (Interpreting for Mr. Kimura and Mr. Nishimura) At the present time in the Diet you have rivalries between the Liberal Party and the Government Party, and if the Home Ministry tried to demand such a report from the Liberal Party, they might play some other dirty political maneuverings, and he believed that up to now, that the political parties were not required to make such reports.

Col. Kades: Wait a minute, I don't understand that.

Mr. Aka: (Interpreting for Mr. Kimura and Mr. Nishimura) Heretofore political parties were not required to make such a report.

Col. Kades: You mean by the Home Ministry?

Mr. Aka: Yes.

Col. Kades: But they were required by law.

Mr. Aka: (Interpreting for Mr. Kimura and Mr. Nishimura) Previously political parties were not required to submit such a report and therefore he believes that the Liberal Party is not intentionally withholding such a report, and they are not treating this matter as seriously as you are doing.

Col. Kades: Well, it's about time that the Japanese Government and the Japanese political parties treated seriously a Directive of the Supreme Commander. The political parties were under that directive since the 4th of January 1946, they made reports all during 1946. The reports were made during 1947 by all the political parties except the Liberal Party, and apparently, recently, the Cooperative Party. So, the political parties did know about the directive and so did the Home Ministry know. Moreover, not once did the Investigation Division report to us, although they are in almost daily contact with us, that they were having any difficulty in getting reports from the Liberal Party. They were in daily contact with Colonel Roest and with Colonel Marcum. This report here simply attempts to unload responsibility on very minor officials. The responsible people here are the Secretary-General of the Liberal Party, the Home Minister who was in office at the time, and the Chief of the Investigation Bureau at the time, and their names aren't even mentioned here.

Mr. Aka: (Interpreting for Mr. Kimura) Yes, that's the way Mr. Kimura also thinks.

Col. Kades: Now, I have no desire, Mr. Kimura -- because of political problems -- because of a difference in the party to which you belong and the delinquent party here to cause you any embarrassment.

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773072

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Aka: (Interpreting for Mr. Kimura) He understands the point that you mentioned clearly, but if he should make a mistake in his steps, then the Liberal Party would make a comeback and use this as other political tools.

Col. Kades: As you know it has always been our practice to deal through the existing agencies of the Japanese Government whenever a directive was given. We have utilized the government to carry out our directives. Do you take the position that in this case the Home Ministry cannot discharge the functions assigned to it by the government under the directive? If you feel that way, I haven't the slightest hesitation in dealing directly with Mr. Ono. I don't want to put you in an embarrassing position. At the same time, I didn't want to alter the usual procedure of handling these matters through the government, but if you feel that the Headquarters should deal directly with the political parties involved, I'll do so.

Mr. Aka: (Interpreting for Mr. Kimura) Yes, as the Home Minister to whom this enforcement of a directive is delegated, he is willing to take that responsibility. However, the Katayama Cabinet is facing a political difficulty at the present and what with the Hirano purge problem and what with Hayashi's purge problem, and if this thing should be brought up now and then the Liberal Party might come back and give false information to the people and the people might believe false information disseminated by the Liberal Party. Therefore, before taking definite actions, he thought he would come to you and confer with you before he takes a definite step in this matter.

Col. Kades: I realize the position you're in, Mr. Kimura, and I don't mind saying to you that you are in this embarrassing position and we are in this embarrassing position because of the failure of personnel to perform the duties assigned to the Bureau of Investigation. Your subordinates have let you down just as they have let GHQ down. If you feel that it would be embarrassing to the Cabinet for you to proceed further and there would be no question of your not desiring to perform your responsibility, but if you feel that this matter should be taken out of the hands of the government, then I am willing to do that. The only trouble is that it will look as though the Liberal Party is bigger than the government. That is the only reason I didn't act directly in the first instance because I didn't want it to appear that the government couldn't cope with this, but if the political implications are such that Mr. Kimura -- who is not in any way responsible for this situation having developed -- would be embarrassed, then maybe that's the best course to follow.

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773072

Two A #109

November , 1947

TO : Colonel Kades, Government Section, G.H.Q.

FROM : Minister for Home Affairs, J.G.

SUBJECT: Re Report on Financial Supporters of the Headquarters of the Liberal Party.

Sir:

On November 19, you indicated the fact that the report to be made as to the financial supporters of the Liberal Party Headquarters had not been entirely submitted for the period down from February to September this year, and my attention to it was strictly requested. I immediately caused the matter to be investigated, the result of which I wish to report you in the following papers.

Kozaemon Kimura

Kozaemon Kimura,

Minister for Home Affairs.

4

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773012

I.

It is true that no report has been submitted in regard to the persons who have given the financial help to the Head Office of the Liberal Party for the period from February to September this year. This was confirmed after the result of summoning the officials in charger of the business concerned of Tokyo Metropolitan Government and Chiyoda Ward Office to Home Ministry on November 20 and investigating the ledgers of reports.

Furthermore, in regard to the political organizations it has been specified by the Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946 and the Home Ministry Ordinance No. 10 of the same year that the specified items (including the persons who give the financial help of more than one thousand yen) should be reported to the mayor of city, the head of ward, town or village at the location where the principal office is situated, and that, as regards the occurrence of any change of the items, it should be reported within seven days.

In the case of the Head Office of the Liberal Party, all the reports should be submitted to Kōjimachi Branch Office of Chiyoda Ward Office (the ledger of reports being kept at Kojimachi Branch Office of Chiyoda Ward Office), and one copy of each report should be sent to Tokyo Metropolitan Government and two copies to Home Ministry.

II.

It is not recognized that there has been the fact in which the Government Offices concerned have warned the Head Office of the Liberal Party particularly by pointing out that

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 5(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773072

no persons have given the financial help to it for the period from February to September this year. It is true, however, the Government Office concerned have often been calling the attention of every political party, as below mentioned, to carrying out the reports for the whole of the specifies items.

(1) At Home Ministry, notices were given to the respective local governors May 16, June 12, and June 13, 1946, and also March 18, 1947, encouraging that they should perfectly carry out to have the reports concerned and instructing them to arrange to make it thoroughly known to all the political parties. Moreover, beginning with the conference of the Sectional Chiefs in charge of this business of metropolis, urban and rural prefectures throughout Japan held at Home Ministry, March 18 this year, (at Tokyo Metropolitan Office) on July , (at Osaka Prefectural Office) on July 17, (at Gifu Prefectural Office) on July 19, (at Fukushima Prefectural Office) on ~~September~~ August 29 , (at Niigata Prefectural Office) on ~~September~~ August 25 , (at Miyazaki Prefectural Office) on September 26, (at Okayama Prefectural Office) on October 2, when the conference of the officials in charge of the business of the neighbouring urban and rural prefectures under the auspices of the respective urban or rural prefecture offices, on the occasion of which the detailed instructions as to the matter of carrying out of the reports concerned were given by the officials of the Third Section of Investigation Bureau.

Besides, about April 18 this year we summoned the officers in charge of the report business of the five great political parties separately to the Third Section of

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 5(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773072

Investigation Bureau of Home Ministry and strictly called their attention to their carrying out of the submission of reports. On the occasion an officer from the Head Office of the Liberal Party made his appearance and returned acknowledging the suggestion given by Secretary Karazawa.

(2) In Tokyo Metropolis, it was arranged on June 12 last year, to have the officers in charge of report business of the political parties gather together at each ward office under its jurisdiction and they finished the preliminary arrangements concerning their carrying out of the submission of reports and the submission of the weekly report regarding the organization of political parties.

Again, on December 20 last year, they summoned the officers in charge of report business of the five great political parties and called their attention to their carrying out of the submission of reports. On that occasion a certain Takayama from the Liberal Party attended.

Furthermore, for the period of the two months of August and September this year, Tokyo Metropolitan Official Miyajima and some other officials in charge of corporations of Administration Section inspected every ward office in turn and gave the guidance and encouragement to carry out thoroughly the submission of reports from every political party.

(3) At the Kōjimachi Branch of Chiyoda Ward Office, Seiichi Hoshino is in charge of the affairs concerning

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773072

political organizations, and since he assumed the present post in June this year, he has at all times been calling the attention of the 18 political groupes under the jurisdiction of the Branch to the strict observation of the duty of report. He proceed to the Headquarters of the Liberal Party on July 18, Aug. 29 and in the middle of October this year, and inquired Choji Ogawa who was charged with reporting affairs of the party, and other person in case of his absence, as to whether the party had any matters requiring report, and at the same time urged its faithful practive of reporting duties; to-ward this Mr. Ogawa has never shown any attitude of refusal and said he would not fail to do it.

III.

Upon making inquiry at the office of the said party, it was found that the aforesaid person Choji Ogawa was handling reports concerning the party's staff and members, and the one who was charged with affairs of financial line was Masami Hanaoka; therfore, inquiries were made towards Hanaoka with the following details made clear:

(1) Hanaoka has been handling financial affairs of the party from about the end of July, last year.

(2) He believed that reports required concerning the income and expenditure of the party were confined to those based on Election of the House of Representatives Law No. 106. The Report on the Settlement of Accounts of the party being based on the said law was submitted to the Home Minister by several successive documents

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 5(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773012

during March and April this year (these documents were accepted and are now kept by the Election Affairs Section of the Local Bureau).

(3) He had been entirely uninformed about the duty of reportsas to financial supporters founded on Imperial Ordinance No. 101. His predecessor was Naguchi (not now in service with the office of the party), who was unable to inform his successor Hanaoka about the matter, as he suffered last year from pneumonia and was away from office on that account.

Besides, the aforesaid person Ogawa did not call Hanaoka's attention to the duty of report required by the said ordinance, though he was quite aware of it through repeated ur-gings from Hoshino of the Kōjimachi Branch of Chiyoda Ward Office as to the practise of the duty. On the other hand, Hoshino, who believed Ogawa to be the very person that was in charge of the entire reporting duties and continued to press only him for the practice of the report, have not seen Hanaoka even once for the purpose.

For the reasons above stated, it occurred that the party failed to make report as to its financial supporters for the period down from February to September this year.

To add here, the nominal reporting official at the Headquarters of the Liberal Party is Mr. Banboku Ono, Chief Secretary, under whom Fujiki, Chief Clerk, and the above mentioned Ogawa and Hanaoka are actually handling the affairs.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 5(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773012

Fore reference, the nominal reporting officials of the four other big parties are as follows:

Social Democratic Party	Takao Saito
Social Party	Tetsu Katayama
National Cooperative Party	Seiichi Okada
Japan Communist Party	Kyuichi Tokuda

IV.

The truth of the subject matter is stated as above and moreover it was investigated whether there was any fact of negligence of duty or ill will on the part of the officials in charge of the business at the Third Section of the Investigation Bureau, at the Organization Sub-section of the Administration Section of Tokyo Metropolis and at the General Affairs Section of Kojimachi Sub-branch of Chiyoda War Office. They all recognized the fact of non-fulfillment of such a report by Liberal Party and their negligence of giving no warning to the Party, expressing their deep regret for these failures, but they allege that it was not ill-intentioned at all but was done according to the following circumstances.

(1) Being restricted in the Budget, the number of the staff who takes charge of the affair is always small, especially the affair concerning the custody of property of dissolved organizations or the affair of investigating into such organizations by order of the Allied Forces having increased since the beginning of this year, the staff has been occupied in this line of business and few persons could be allotted for the business on reporting affairs based upon Imperial Ordinance No. 101.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 5(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773072

(2) Considering that SCAPIN 548 aims primarily to exclude militaristic, ultra-nationalistic, terroristic or secret organizations, we have endeavoured primarily, to find out such organizations in the inspection of the content of every report. Indeed there was no time of inquiring into the reports closely concerning such well-known political parties as the Big Five, owing to shortage of hands as mentioned above on one hand, we have placed reliance upon the report from those big parties on the other hand, because we have given frequent advices to them to enforce to make reports to us. Moreover it was discussed of late to enact the Political Party Law and it was likely to be decided that the reports concerning the big parties should be made to the National Diet as well, therefore we had a feeling to refrain from inquiring into such reports submitted by the big parties closely at the administrative offices. This made us to be careless about the matter unintentionally.

After the aforesaid investigation, I found that the attention for the disposal of matters made by our staff concerned was not sufficient in complete execution of SCAPIN 548, and herewith we express our deep regret to the Supreme Commander of the Allied Occupation Forces. By the way you will apparently understand that there were no malicious intent in this inattention which caused by the staff in charge of the same. Moreover, there was a reason that the shortage of the number of persons and other circumstances in reality had made this fault as mentioned before. Therefore, for the disposal of this

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 5(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773012

matter, I made sufficient reprove to the Administrative Chief of the Section, Investigation Bureau as not to repeat such fault again in the future. At the same time we gave an order to all staffs who attend to this matters to make every possible effort in execution in the future.

As for the shortage of persons, we had supplied the men from the other section immediately.

For reference, we want to make additional remarks as follows:

(1) During the period, from Feb. 1947 to Sept. 1947, there were no reports made by the financial supporters to the Liberal Party's Head Office. The said reports to the Branches, however, have been already received.

In order to summing them up, the 3rd Section of Investigation Bureau of the Home Ministry has been ordered to take charge of it and is now engaging in the business.

Now you can see the following reports made to the several Branches in Tokyo.

1. A report made to the Nippon Liberal Party Adachi Branch (Tokyo) on April 7, 1947 tells like that:

Address	Name	Amount
No. 24, Okawa-machi Adachi-ku, Tokyo-to.	Sekihara Harushigue	¥ 2,000
No. 30, Sensoku Higashi-machi, Tokyo-to,	Arai Kyota	¥ 2,500
No. 26, Nitta Ue-machi Tokyo-to.	Yasui Tokuji	¥ 4,000

2. A report made to the Nippon Liberal Party Shibuya-ku Branch (Tokyo) on March 10, 1947 tells as follows:

Address	Name	Amount
No. 7, Kamimeguro Setagaya-ku, Tokyo-to.	Shimosawa Hideo	¥ 1,000

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 5(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773072

3. A report made to the Nippon Liberal Party Machida Branch (Tokyo) on March 1, 1947 tells as follows:

Address	Name	Amount
No. 1222, Machida-machi, Tokyo-to.	Ōnuki Ichizo	¥ 3,000
	and other ten persons (the names and addresses omitted)	
	TOTAL	¥ 22,000

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 5(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773012

(2) Present Financial Situation of the Liberals Headquarters

According to the report made by the telephone at 8 p.m. of the 21 November from Hanaoka Masami, who is in charge of accounts in the office of the Party's headquarters to Ogura Ken, Chief of the 3rd Section, Investigation Bureau, the present financial situation of the Liberals Headquarters is as follows.

1. After the July of last year (1946), the management of the party is made by collecting the member's fee of Yen 500 per month from each representative who belongs to the Liberals.

2. Between March and April of this year (1946), i.e. during the period of election, there had a donation of Yen 4,500,000.00, but there is a difficulty in calculation of its details, therefore this sum was regarded as a donation Ono Bantoku (or Tomomutsu) for the time being, and reported to the Chiyoda Ward Office, Kojimachi Branch, on Nov. 21. this year.

3. At the time of conclusion of election, there had a remaining amount of Yen 190,000.00. The 90,000.00 Yen out of the before mentioned amount is reserved for a special purpose, which is appropriated to the emergency use, and Yen 100,000.00 is trausfered to the account of party expenditure.

4. Present remaining amount of party expenditure is Yen 150,000.00.

5. In addition to state as a reference, that there are 165 representatives who pays the party expenditure, namely 122 representatives who belongs to the House of Commons and 43 representatives who belongs to the House of State-councillor.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 5(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773072

H. Minister will be here Tuesday 2:30

Special Ord. 101

COPY

This was submitted today — —. November , 1947

TO : Colonel Kades, Government Section, G.H.Q.

FROM : Minister for Home Affairs, J.G.

SUBJECT : Re Report on Financial Supporters of the Headquarters of the Liberal Party.

Sir:

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Col. Kades

Kozaemon Kimura,

Minister for Home Affairs.

COPY

4

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 5(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773072

No. 1. It is true that no report has been submitted in regard to the persons who have given the financial help to the Head Office of the Liberal Party for the period from February to September this year. This was confirmed after the result of summoning the officials in charge of the business concerned of Tokyo Metropolitan Government and Chiyoda Ward Office to Home Ministry on November 20 and investigating the ledgers of reports.

Furthermore, in regard to the political organizations it has been specified by the Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1946 and the Home Ministry Ordinance No. 10 of the same year that the specified items (including the persons who give the financial help of more than one thousand yen) should be reported to the mayor of city, the head of ward, town or village at the location where the principal office is situated, and that, as regards the occurrence of any change of the items, it should be reported within seven days.

In the case of the head office of the Liberal Party, all the reports should be submitted to Kojimachi Branch Office of Chiyoda Ward Office (the ledger of reports being kept at Kojimachi Branch Office of Chiyoda Ward Office), and one copy of each report should be sent to Tokyo Metropolitan Government and two copies to Home Ministry.

No. 2. It is not recognized that there has been the fact in which the Government Offices concerned have warned the Head Office of the Liberal Party particularly by pointing out that no persons have given the financial help to it for the period from February to September this year. It is true, however, the Government Offices concerned have often

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773072

been calling the attention of every political party, as below mentioned, to carrying out the reports for the whole of the specified items.

1. At Home Ministry, notices were given to the respective local governors May 16, June 12, and June 13, 1946, and also March 18, 1947, encouraging that they should perfectly carry out to have the reports concerned and instructing them to arrange to make it thoroughly known to all the political parties. Moreover, beginning with the conference of the Sectional Chiefs in charge of this business of metropolis, urban and rural prefectures throughout Japan held at Home Ministry, March 18 this year, (at Tokyo Metropolitan Office) on July , (at Osaka Prefectural Office) on July 17, (at Gifu Prefectural Office) on July 19, (at Fukushima Prefectural Office) on September , (at Niigata Prefectural Office) on September , (at Miyazaki Prefectural Office) on September 26, (at Okayama Prefectural Office) on October 2, when the conference of the officials in charge of the business of the neighboring urban and rural prefectures under the auspices of the respective urban or rural prefecture offices, on the occasion of which the detailed instructions as to the matter of carrying out of the reports concerned were given by the officials of the Third Section of Investigation Bureau.

Besides, about April 18 this year we summoned the officers in charge of the report business of the five great political parties separately to the Third Section of Investigation Bureau of Home Ministry and strictly called their attention to their carrying out of the submission of reports. On that occasion an officer from the Head Office of

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 5(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773072

the Liberal Party made his appearance and returned acknowledging the suggestion given by Secretary Karazawa.

2. In Tokyo Metropolis, it was arranged on June 12 last year, to have the officers in charge of report business of the political parties gather together at each ward office under its jurisdiction and they finished the preliminary arrangements concerning their carrying out of the submission of reports and the submission of the weekly report regarding the organization of political parties.

Again, on December 20 last year, they summoned the officers in charge of report business of the five great political parties and called their attention to their carrying out of the submission of reports. On that occasion a certain Takayama from the Liberal Party attended.

Furthermore, for the period of the two months of August and September of this year, Official Miyajima and some other officials in charge of corporations of Administration Section of Tokyo Metropolis inspected every ward office in turn and gave the guidance and encouragement to carry out thoroughly the submission of reports from every political party.

3. At the Kojimachi Branch of Chiyoda Ward Office, Seiichi Hoshino is in charge of the affairs concerning political organizations, and since he assumed the present post in June this year, he has at all times been calling the attention of the 18 political groups under the jurisdiction of the Branch to the strict observation of the duty of report. He proceed to the Headquarters of the Liberal Party on July 18, Aug. 29 and in the

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 5(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773012

middle of October this year, and inquired Choji Ogawa who was charged with reporting affairs of the party, and other persons in case of his absence, as to whether the party had any matters requiring report, and at the same time urged its faithful practice of reporting duties; to ward this Mr. Ogawa has never shown any attitude of refusal and answered clearly he would not fail to do it.

III. Upon making inquiry at the office of the said party, it was found that the aforesaid person Choji Ogawa was handling reports concerning the party's staff and members, and the one who was charged with affairs of financial line was Masami Hanaoka; therefore, inquiries were made towards Hanaoka with the following details made clear:

(1) Hanaoka has been handling financial affairs of the party from about the end of July, last year.

(2) He believed that reports required concerning the income and expenditure of the party were confined to those based on Election of the House of Representatives Law No. 106. The Report on the Settlement of Accounts of the party being based on the said law was submitted to the Home Minister by several successive documents during March and April this year (these documents were accepted and are now kept by the Election Affairs Section of the Local Bureau).

(3) He had been entirely uninformed about the duty of report as to financial supporters founded on Imperial Ordinance No. 101. His predecessor was Naguchi (not now in service with the office of the party), who was unable to inform his successor Hanaoka about the matter, as he suffered last year from pneumonia and was away from

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 5(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773012

office on that account.

Besides, the aforesaid person Ogawa did not call Hanaoka's attention to the duty of report required by the said Ordinance, though he was quite aware of it through repeated urgings from Hoshino of the Kojimachi Branch of Chiyoda Ward Office as to the practice of the duty. On the other hand, Hoshino, who believed Ogawa to be the very person that was in charge of the entire reporting duties and continued to press only him for the practice of the report, have not seen Hanaoka even once for the purpose.

For the reasons above stated, it occurred that the party failed to make report as to its financial supporters for the period down from February to September this year.

To add here, the nominal reporting official at the Headquarters of the Liberal Party is Mr. Tomomutsu (Banboku) Ono, Chief Secretary, under whom Fujiki, Chief Clerk, and the above mentioned Ogawa and Hanaoka are actually handling the affairs.

For reference, the nominal reporting officials of the four other big parties are as follows:

Social Democratic Party	Takao Saito
Social Party	Tetsu Katayama
National Cooperative Party	Seiichi Okada
Japan Communist Party	Kyuichi Tokuda

IV. The truth of the subject matter is stated as above and moreover it was investigated whether there was any fact of negligence of duty

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 5(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773012

or ill will on the part of the officials in charge of the business at the Third Section of the Investigation Bureau, at the Organization Sub-section of the Administration Section of Tokyo Metropolis and at the General Affairs Section of Kojimachi Sub-branch of Chiyoda Ward Office. They all ascertained the fact of non-fulfillment of such a report by Liberal Party and express their deep regret for their negligence of giving no warning to the Party, but they allege that it was not ill-intentioned at all but was done according to the following circumstances.

(1) Being restricted in the Budget, the number of the staff who takes charge of the affair is always small, especially the affair concerning the custody of property of dissolved organizations or the affair of investigating into such organizations by order of the Allied Forces having increased since the beginning of this year, the staff has been occupied in this line of business and few persons could be allotted for the affair of submitting the report.

(2) Considering that the SCAPIN Directive No. 548 aims primarily to exclude militaristic, ultra-nationalistic, terroristic or secret organizations, we have endeavoured primarily, to find out such organizations in the inspection of the content of every report. Indeed there was no time of inquiring into the reports closely concerning such well-known political parties as the Big Five, owing to shortage of hands as mentioned above on one hand, we have placed reliance upon the report from those big parties on the other hand, because we have given frequent advices to them to enforce to make reports to us. Moreover, it was discussed of late to enact the Political Party Law and it was likely to be decided that the reports concerning the big

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 5(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773012

parties should be made to the National Diet as well; therefore, we had a feeling to refrain from inquiring into such reports submitted by the big parties closely at the administrative offices. This made us to be careless about the matter unintentionally.

After the aforesaid investigation, we found that the attention for the disposal of matters made by our staff concerned was not sufficient in complete execution of the SCAPIN Order No. 548, and herewith we express our deep regret to the Supreme Commander of the Allied Occupation Forces.

By the way you will apparently understand that there were no malicious intent in this inattention which caused by the staff in charge of the same. Moreover, there was a reason that the shortage of the number of persons and other circumstances in reality had made this fault as mentioned before. Therefore, for the disposal of this matter, we made sufficient reprove to the Administrative Chief of a Section, Investigation Bureau as not to repeat such fault again in the future. At the same time we gave an order to all staffs who attend to these matters to make every possible effort in execution in the future.

As for the shortage of persons, we had supplied the men from the other section immediately.

For reference, we want to make additional remarks as follows:

During the period, from Feb. 1947 to Sept. 1947, there were no reports made by the financial supporters to the Liberal Party's Head Office. The said reports to the Branches, however, have been already received.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 5(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773012

In order to summing them up, the 3rd Section of Investigation Bureau of the Home Ministry has been ordered to take charge of it and is now engaging in the business.

Now you can see the following reports made to the several Branches in Tokyo.

1. A report made to the Nippon Liberal Party Adachi Branch (Tokyo) on April 7, 1947 tells like that:

Address	Name	Amount
No. 24, Okawa-machi Adachi-ku, Tokyo-to.	Sekihara Harushigue	¥ 2,000
No. 30 Sensoku Higashi-machi, Tokyo-to.	Arai Kyota	¥ 2,500
No. 26, Nitta Ue-machi Tokyo-to.	Yasui Tokuji	¥ 4,000

2. A report made to the Nippon Liberal Party Shibuya-ku Branch (Tokyo) on March 10, 1947 tells as follows:

Address	Name	Amount
No. 7, Kamimeguro Setagaya-ku, Tokyo-to.	Shimosawa Hideo	¥ 1,000

3. A report made to the Nippon Liberal Party Machida Branch (Tokyo) on March 1, 1947 tells as follows:

Address	Name	Amount
No. 1222, Machida-machi, Tokyo-to.	Onuki Ichizo	¥ 3,000

and other ten persons (the names and addresses omitted)

Total ¥ 22,000

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 5(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773072

Re L. 101

Nov. 25, 1947.

TO : MR. MATSUKATA, GOVERNMENT SECTION, G.H.Q.

FROM : CHIEF OF INVESTIGATION BUREAU, HOME MINISTRY.

SUBJECT: ON THE LIST OF FINANCIAL SUPPORTERS FOR THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIVE BIG PARTIES.

The "List of All the Financial Supporters for the Five Big Parties During the Period from February to November, 1947", which was hurriedly prepared and submitted even without the signature of the responsible person on it, has been since found, on re-comaring it with the original books, to bear some errors in calculation and besides, the mistaken entry of the sum ¥ 15,000 which had been contributed to Tokyo Branch of the National Cooperative Party and was entered there by mistake, committed by a clerk as a contribution to the Headquarters of the Party, on account of the document having been, by accident, in the file of papers pertaining to the Headquarters.

It has also been found that the National Cooperative Party, as well as the Liberal Party, has not finished the report as to the financial supporters for its Headquarters for the period down from February to September this year, which fact has been confirmed by inquiry made at the Headquarters.

On questioning Yoshihisa Hosoe, the person in charge of reporting affairs of the Headquarters, for the reason of the failure, the following details were made clear:

(1) Hosoe succeded to business of his predecessor Kawasaki (now retired from office) on March 12 this year.

(2) Although he was aware of the duty of report based on Imperial Ordinance No. 101, his insufficiency in the study of

3

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 5(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773012

related decrees failed him to notice that a report must be made every time a contribution was made by a supporter; he believed that as to financial assistances a report of them rendered during the election period, which is required by Art. 106 of the Election of Members of the House of Representatives Law, would be good and enough for all the case (this report has been accepted by the Election Affairs Section of the Local Bureau).

(3) With regard to contributions for the Headquarters of the Party, a total of ¥ 494,331 has been accepted from Takeo Miki during the period from March 7 to April 6 this year, but the detailed accounts of the sum (as to contributors, etc) are not known at present, as Mr. Karaki, Member of the House of Representatives and Financial Inspector of the Party, who is acquainted with the matter is now away on a trip.

Apart from this, a sum of ¥ 1,000 was contributed on March 7 by Yutaro Takeyama.

With respect to advices made on the part of government offices to the National Cooperative Party Headquarters for the fulfilment of reporting duties are as follows:

1. The Home Ministry summoned about April 18 this year persons who were in charge of reporting affairs of the Five Big Parties one after another to the 3rd Section of the Investigation Bureau, and there Secretary Karasawa of the Section gave a detailed explanation concerning Imperial Ordinance No. 101 as well as an account on the importance of the practising of reports, thus calling their attention to the faithful observance of reporting duties. Later, Secretary Hayakawa visited the Headquarters

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11552 SEC. 5(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773012

yashi visited the Headquarters of the National Cooperative Party where, on seeing an official to collect the documents on the Party's Provisions and Principles, he requested the submittance of the List of Staff Members, and at the same time asked for the faithful practice of reporting duties.

2. The Tokyo Metropolitan Office called together at the end of last year those persons who were charged with reporting affairs in the Five Big Parties, and fully illustrated to them the purports of Imperial Ordinance No. 101, adding the demand that in case of any change occurring in matters already reported, a notice of change should be filed thereon (on that occasion documents pertaining to the Ordinance were handed to them).

Later than that, in about March or April Mr. Miyajima, Metropolitan Secretary, paid visits, two or three times, to an official of the National Cooperative Party Headquarters (then on the 4th floor, Kaizo Building), and desired him to be punctual in the practice of reports. And after the removal of the Headquarters into the Diet House, request for the practice of report of change was made by telephone to Shizue Yoda, Vice-Manager of the Secretariate.

Even since then, urgings have been made several times by telephone asking for the practice of report.

3. General Affairs Sub-section (whose official in charge was Secretary Ishida), General Affairs Section of the Central Ward Office forwarded an official document dated April 23 this year to Mr. Miki, Chief Secretary of the National

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773012

Cooperative Party, the contents of which are as follows:

"In case there has been any change in matters already reported, a notice of change as of April 30 is to be filed in quadruplicate by May 2. This request is made, founded on demand from the Home Ministry."

Again, on the date of May 21 another official note was issued on the same person, in which the practice of report of change was pressed for,

Besides these, communications were done many times over for that purpose to an official handling the matter in the Party's Secretariate.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773072

That such a serious error was committed, as made clear by investigation and stated above, in the report required by your quarter is a fact, for which we do express our sincerest regret, and at the same time we must most cordially apologize for our carelessness in our having overlooked the fact that the report as to contributions rendered to the National Co-operative Party Headquarters during the said period had not been at all made.

However, this failure of us has been done, as in the case of the similar affair of the Liberal Party, not in the least by any ill faith on our part; the fact is that all the personnel of the 3rd Section of the Investigation Bureau had been fully occupied with the work of preparing the Lists of Staff Members of Dissolved Organizations which were required by the Central Screening Committee, while on the other hand, business concerning investigations of various organizations demanded by your quarter was rather pressing us also, all these conditions not enabling us to direct our full attention to the preparation of the list in question, which circumstances you will please consider, and accord your kind indulgence on this failure of ours.

Naomi Nishimura

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Conference in Government Section on 19 November 1947 at 4:00 p.m.

Present: Colonel Kades
Major Rizzo
Mr. Matsukata
Colonel Marcum
Mr. Aka
- Representing Government Section

Mr. Kimura, Home Minister
Mr. Nishimura, Chief, Investigation Bureau
Mr. Watanabe, Secretary

Col. Kades: Mr. Home Minister, the reason I asked you to come yourself today was because a matter of the utmost importance has developed relating to the enforcement of SCAPIN 548, the directive relating among other things to registration and reports from political parties. Under that directive all political parties are required to file, from time to time, with the Japanese Government in Tokyo the names and addresses of substantial financial supporters and the amounts of their respective contributions. The directive provides that the original copy will be kept available for public inspection at all times during ordinary business hours.

The responsibility for carrying out this directive was assigned by the Japanese Government to the Home Ministry in a memorandum which was submitted to this Headquarters in January 1946 and approved by the Supreme Commander.

Pursuant to this directive a Home Ministry Ordinance was promulgated in January or February, 1946, known as Home Ministry Ordinance 101 which is almost word-for-word with the directive, and imposes the same responsibilities upon political parties and their officers as is imposed by the directive.

A special division was created in the Home Ministry, the Investigation Bureau, to handle these very matters. A few days ago, in accordance with Major Rizzo's instructions, Mr. Matsukata asked for copies of the declarations, containing the names, addresses and amounts of the contributions to the leading political parties. Heretofore, we had been receiving these reports on a weekly or monthly basis in very fragmentary fashion. This time we asked that a special report be made up on the basis of reports on file in the Home Ministry which would consolidate the contributions.

This relates only to the contributions at the national level. We have just asked you about contributions at the prefectural level, but what I am talking about today relates exclusively to contributions at the national level.

The reason I have gone into this in detail with you is because these reports have been made over a long period of time between 1946 and now, and under your predecessors it has been almost routine, so I'm assuming that you're not personally familiar with the background. In other words, I understand that you are not personally familiar with this, so I want you to thoroughly understand what an awful situation we have discovered in the Home Ministry.

2/2

This is what we find, Mr. Minister. When we get these reports we find that there is not a single reported contribution from any member of the Liberal Party. Now, it just was unbelievable so Major Rizzo asked whether we had all the reports and he was informed that not a single report has been received by the Home Ministry from the Liberal Party nor has a single report been demanded by the Home Ministry of the Liberal Party. We have reports here from the Social Democratic Party, from the Democratic Party, which shows for example a million yen from Mr. Chizaki, from the National Cooperative Party, the Communist Party, but nothing from the Liberal Party.

That is flagrant defiance of a directive of the Supreme Commander. It is also in complete contemptuous disregard of the Japanese Law as represented in Home Ministry Ordinance 101.

Mr. Aka (Interpreting for Mr. Kimura) He said they have requested reports, but the Liberal Party has not submitted reports. Since they received word from Mr. Matsukata yesterday, they are trying to put pressure on the Liberal Party to submit the report and also they will try to investigate the local Liberal Party contributions.

Col. Kades: What I want, Mr. Kimura, for General Whitney is a report in writing signed by you stating how many times -- specifically -- how many times, the dates and on what occasions the Home Ministry requested reports from the Liberal Party; from whom they were requested in the Liberal Party, and what the Liberal Party said when the Home Ministry requested the reports, and what the Home Ministry said when the Liberal Party stated that the reports were not forthcoming. In other words, we want to know the name of the person in the Liberal Party who was asked for the report and the name of the person in the Home Ministry who asked for the report and the date on which the report was requested and the date on which it was refused.

In the event that the reports were requested by the Home Ministry and were refused, what reasons were given for the refusal, and what action did the Home Ministry recommend be taken against the party for failure to comply with the Home Ministry Ordinance, or if the Home Ministry took no action an explanation as to why it took no action and who was the responsible official.

If, as a result of your investigation, it is revealed that criminal prosecution is necessary, you have the 100 per cent support of GHQ to turn this matter over to the Procurator-General for prosecution, both as to the delinquent officials in the Liberal Party and the delinquent officials -- if there are any delinquent officials in the Home Ministry -- or if there were any delinquent officials in the Home Ministry who have since retired.

This matter is considered by General Whitney to be of the highest importance because it shows such a complete and utter disregard of the Supreme Commander's Directive and of the law of the land -- the Japanese law.

If you find that there has been collusion between officials of the Liberal Party and officials of the Home Ministry to suppress this information and to keep it from the public, then it may even be a matter which requires action in the Occupation Courts.

I'm not familiar enough with the Japanese law to know whether, in addition to failing to comply with SCAPIN 548 and with Home Ministry Ordinance 101, it may be that the contributors or the recipients of the funds also have violated the election law.

I know that you came into office after this occurred so I'm looking to you to carry the fight for political morality and political honesty against the corruption that is probably at the root of this failure to report. You don't have to worry, you have the complete, unconditional and unqualified support of the Headquarters in your investigation and recommendations. When do you think would be a reasonable time within which an investigation of this matter and report could be prepared to the Government Section.

Mr. Aka (Interpreting for Mr. Kimura) He understood the point that you mentioned fully and he knew that there was such a directive, but since he was occupied in other matters, he didn't have much chance to look into this matter. However, he will try to make an investigation following the suggestions that you gave to him and he would like to divide this report into two reports. First, he will give you the report in regard to this requesting the report from the Liberal Party within three days. Also, secondly, he would like to check the donators, the contributors to the Liberal Party. And Mr. Nishimura came to office one month after Mr. Kimura, but the Police Security Officer was his predecessor and he could be asked.

Col. Kades: Mr. Hisayama?

Mr. Aka: Yes.

Major Rizzo: What sources does he propose to use other than the Liberal Party?

Mr. Aka (Interpreting for Mr. Kimura) He said that in order to find out the affairs within the political party is very difficult to find from the outside because there are too much rumors and the rumors might not be true, and it is very hard to get the true facts and therefore it is best to depend on the procurators when and if some cases should be coming to surface.

Col. Kades: Let me answer point by point. First of all, so far as your own responsibility is concerned and Mr. Nishimura's, I thoroughly understand and I intended all ready to make it clear that this took place before you came to office. If I thought that you or Mr. Nishimura were involved in this awful affair I wouldn't be speaking to you about it. I would be speaking to other authorities.

Mr. Aka (Interpreting for Mr. Nishimura) Mr. Nishimura wanted to make a suggestion. He said he will appreciate it very much if you can give them advice from time to time especially in the matters like this. In other words, the bad custom is that they have certain regulations but unless the pressure is put on them the people do not carry it out, and if you should find something they are slack in, he would appreciate it if you would point it out to them. The Home Minister also said the same thing, that he appreciates it very much that you came up openly and pointed out about this matter, and Mr. Nishimura said that they are preparing the list of dissolved organizations for Major Napier and they are working day and night on that, and also if you put pressure

on them sooner than Major Napier, then they will work day and night on this matter also, and Mr. Kimura said that the financial matter of the political parties is a very important thing in Japanese politics. Unless that matter is made clear you cannot clear or purify the Japanese politics.

Col. Kades: Well, Mr. Minister, GHQ doesn't want to become involved in internal Japanese politics. All that the Supreme Commander did was to direct that the amounts be reported so the public could see how much was spent. He didn't impose any limitations. For example, Mr. Chizaki in your party reported one million yen. So long as he reported it he complies with the directive and with the Home Ministry Ordinance even though that is a very large amount.

The directive that Mr. Nishimura is asking for was given by the Supreme Commander almost two years ago in which he required that these reports be filed. The responsibility for putting the pressure on the political parties was vested by the Japanese Government itself in the Home Ministry and the Home Ministry assigned that function to the Investigation Bureau. Now, if the Home Ministry or the Investigation Bureau is unable to discharge its responsibility, it should report that to the Prime Minister so that the functions can be either assigned to the Procurators or sufficient personnel put at the disposal of the Home Ministry to enforce the Home Ministry Ordinance.

As far as your statement is concerned regarding the first report -- the report as to when the Liberal Party was asked, by whom, and what the answer was -- which you say you can furnish within three days, that is very satisfactory. If you decide on the basis of that report that there has been willful violation of criminal law, whether Home Ministry 101 or the Election Law or any other statute in Japan and you want to transfer the case at once to the Procurators, that is entirely acceptable to us, if you feel it is beyond the capabilities of your office to investigate further.

Mr. Aka: They want to know whether the Liberal Party has ever made such a report or not.

Col. Kades: I understand from Mr. Matsukata that Mr. Nishimura reported that they made reports until February 1947. In other words, they made reports until the time Mr. Uehara became Home Minister.

Mr. Aka: In other words, after February 1947 there is no report from the Liberal Party.

Col. Kades: That is what we understand from Mr. Nishimura. I know that during the election in 1946, the Liberal Party and other parties all made reports. Whether they made them between May 1946 and February 1947, Mr. Kimura, I don't know, but they made them up until May 1946.

Mr. Aka: They will make the investigation.

Col. Kades: Yes. You see we don't know either because we always took the position that the government was handling it. We didn't ask for reports continuously. We assumed that they were in the Home Ministry and that whenever we asked for them we could have them. This is the first time in months that we have asked for them.

Mr. Aka (Interpreting for Mr. Kimura): He knew that there was such ordinances, but he came to the office in June and Mr. Nishimura came to the office in September and they were occupied with other things.

Col. Kades: And you knew the Home Ministry was going to be dissolved. There is no question about your responsibility. I'd like to eliminate that thought. This took place during the time when Mr. Omura and Mr. Uehara were the ministers and when Mr. Seko was the Vice-Minister and when Mr. Hisayama was in charge of the Investigation Bureau.

The reason I called you here today was to show you the situation that exists and to ask you to make the necessary investigations and to report to us the responsible officials and then to take whatever action you think is the best action to take. If it is too difficult for you to ascertain the facts because your only source of information is persons associated with the Liberal Party itself, even though you are not satisfied that a crime has been committed, if you feel that this should be investigated by the procurators, that also would be satisfactory to us.

In other words, if as a result of this first report, that you are going to make within three days, you feel sufficient evidence is disclosed to enable the procurators to begin an investigation, there is not the slightest objection to your referring the report to the procurator-general and asking him to make the necessary investigation. You have complete discretion in this matter to do whatever you think is the best think to do in order to get the directive carried out and the Home Ministry Ordinance carried out, and those responsible for failure to carry them out before properly punished.

I'm glad we have you still as the Minister of Home Affairs to carry this out.

Mr. Aka: (Interpreting for Mr. Kimura): He understood what you said thoroughly.

Col. Kades: I know we had many deals with when you were Vice-Speaker and also when you were first Home Minister, and I know it takes plenty of courage to attack a messy situation like this -- and don't you worry -- General Whitney has complete confidence in your ability and desire to carry out the directive.

Mr. Aka: (Interpreting for Mr. Kimura): He would like to thank you for having confidence in him, but the life of the Home Ministry will last for only about a month, but while he is the Minister of Home Affairs he will try to do his best within his power to clear up this messy situation.

Col. Kades: Well, I thought that the Home Ministry would probably exist for three months yet.

Major Rizzo: But we can't think of a more fitting act on which the Home Ministry could complete its career then to clear up something like this.

Col. Kades: Mr. Kimura, what I started to say when Major Rizzo made that very appropriate interpollation, was that I hope even though the Home Ministry is dissolved that we will still see you as a member of the Cabinet from time to time.

Mr. Aka (Interpreting for Mr. Kimura): Thank you very much and he will try to submit the first report by Saturday.

Col. Kades: Monday will be all right. Thank you very much, Mr. Kimura.

Ex. No. 1101

TO : Mr Matsukata, Governement Section, G.H.Q.

FROM : Director of Investigation Bureau, Home Ministry.

We are to submit the attahced name list of the chief financial supporters of the five great political parties (headquarters), until September since February, this year.

We certify that this list is true ~~time~~ and correct, being copied from the copy of reports, kept in the 3rd Section of Investigation Bureau, Home Ministry.

Naomi Nishimura

LIST OF FINANCIAL SUPPORTERS

Nippon Shakai to (Japan Social Democratic Party)-Tokyo

Amount	Name	Address
(Feb.13.1947)		
¥ 1,000.00	Masaru Nomizo	4806 Inabe Ina-machi Shimoina-gun Nagano-ken
¥ 10,000.00	Tetsu Katayama	2126 Katase-machi Kanagawa-ken
¥ 5,000.00	Masutaro Kaneko	303 Hara-machi Tochigi-shi
(June.12.1947)		
¥ 1,000.00	Yoshitami Inoue	106 Seijo-machi Setagaya-ku
¥ 1,600.00	Yamaguchi-ken Shibu-rengokai	2 Shimonokōji Yamaguchi-shi
¥ 10,000.00	Saitama-ken Shibu-rengokai	64 2-chome Sakae-machi Kawaguchi-shi
¥ 2,000.00	Hokkaido Hiroo Shibu	5-chome Hondori Hiroo-machi Hiroo-gun Hokkaido
¥ 5,000.00	Ibaragi-ken Shibu-rengokai	848 Hon-cho Tsuchiura-shi Sankogomunai
¥ 3,000,00	Kobe Shibu	3 2-chome Aioi-cho Ikuta-ku Kobe-shi
¥ 1,000.00	Shingoro Hirota	7 11-chome Tenma-cho Nihonbashi-tori Chuo-ku
¥ 1,000.00	Shichiro Matsumoto	103 1-chome Setagaya Setagaya-ku
(June.19.1947)		
¥ 10,000.00	Incognito	
¥ 8,000.00	Komakichi Matsuoka	4785 Ōikinezuka-machi Shinagawa-ku
(Aug.25.1947)		
¥ 50,000.00	Ōsaka-fu Shibu rengokai	23 1-chome Komatsu-cho Kita-ku Ōsaka-shi
¥ 10,000.00	Masaki Yashiro	11 1-chome Nihonbashidori Chuo-ku

Amount	Name	Address
¥ 10,000.00	Chōbei Takeda	Dōshu-cho Shigashi-ku Ōsaka-shi
¥ 10,000.00	Senju Shimada	71 Sendō-machi Kokura-shi
¥ 10,000.00	Itaru Horiuchi	1902 Ima Demizu-machi Kumamoto-shi
¥ 10,000.00	Goro Niwa	802 3-chome Magome Ōmóri Ōta-ku
¥ 10,000.00	Osamu Ito	23 1-chome Nagarasuginocho Gifu-shi
(Sep.26.1947)		
¥ 10,000.00	Yasuo Shishii	8-chome Abenosuji Abeno-ku Ōsaka-shi
¥ 30,000.00	Kyōhei Shimojo	Shimohara Nishinakadori-mura Kariha-gun Niigata-ken
¥ 20,000.00	Akinori Akamatsu	12 Kamiwake-machi Uma-gun Ehime-ken
¥ 20,000.00	Mikiji Mori	Toshidomaru Kitami-shi Hokkaido
¥ 20,000.00	Mitsunao Narishige	863 Uenohara-machi Kokura-shi
¥ 5,000.00	Akira Sasaguchi	32 Nakazato-machi Yokosuka-shi
¥ 5,000.00	Susumu Eto	Ikejiriuehara Kawasaki-machi Tagawa-gun Fukuoka-ken
¥ 3,000.00	Chiyo Sakakibara	Shimizu-mura Nobuo-gun Fukuoka-ken
¥ 3,000.00	Satoko Tokano	Nakada-cho Kanuma-machi Kamitsuga-gun Tochigi-ken
Total :	¥ 284,600.00	

LIST OF FINANCIAL SUPPORTERS

Minshu to (Democratic Party) - Tokyo

Amount	Name	Address
(Apr.5.1947)		
¥1,000,000.00	Usaburo Chizaki	6 7-chome Minamishijo Sapporo-shi
¥ 100,000.00	Kijūrō Hidehara	1219 Okamoto-cho Setagaya-ku
¥ 100,000.00	Manitsu Tanaka	203 Takadahayashi-machi Minami-kawachi Osaka-fu
¥ 200,000.00	Shinichi Tsubokawa	Fukuiekimae Fukui-shi
¥ 200,000.00	Yoshiro Tochigi	
¥ 100,000.00	Shigekichi Sato	5 1-chome Shimo-Ōsaki Shinagawa-ku
¥ 100,000.00	Heitaro Inagaki	1102 4-chome Araijuku Ōta-ku
¥ 100,000.00	Eiji Arima	16-chome Minamishijō Sapporo-shi
¥ 50,000.00	Akiyoshi Suzuki	Higashimoro Egawa-mura Yūki-gun Ibaragi-ken
¥ 20,000.00	Tokutaro Kitamura	223 Fukuda Sasebo-shi
¥ 10,000.00	Kajiko Egawa,	27 3-chome Shōwadori Nakano-ku
¥ 10,000.00	Syoji Kashima	"
(Apr.26.1947)		
¥ 11,474.40	Hajime Hoshi	557 1-chome Nishitogoe Ebara-ku
¥ 1,000.00	Tsutomu Ishizeki	324 5-chome Ebarakoyama-machi Shinagawa-ku
(June.6.1947)		
¥ 45,000.00	Hitoshi Ashida	2850 1-chome Ōmori San-no Ōta-ku

Total: ¥ 2,047,474.40

LIST OF FINANCIAL SUPPORTERS

Nippon Kyosan to (Japan Communist Party) - Tokyo

Amount	Name	Address
(Feb.3.1947)		
¥ 70,000.00	Morio Takemura	2376 Kotake-cho Itabashi-ku
¥ 44,000.90	- "	"
¥ 12,000.00	Koichi Kudo	12 7-chome Shinbashi Shiba-ku
¥ 44,000.00	Yo Kinto	714 4-chome Sendagaya Shibuya-ku
¥ 20,000.00	Aguri Ōsato	168 Yahata Ichikawa-shi Chiba-ken
(Feb.26.1947)		
¥ 30,000.00	Morio Takemura -	2376 Kotake-cho Itabashi-ku
¥ 14,240.00	"	"
¥ 10,000.00	"	"
¥ 57,298.00	"	"
¥ 15,000.00	Kaizo Ishimura	714 4-chome Sendagaya Shibuya-ku
¥ 5,000.00	Kiyoshi Nakagawa	"
¥ 26,000.00	Ritsu Ito	"
¥ 50,250.00	Morio Inoue	"
¥ 51,000.00	Kozo Kameyama	69 Tango-machi Akasaka-ku
¥ 5,000.00	Naonosuke Fujiya	78 Zenpukuji-machi Suginami-ku
(Mar.13.1947)		
¥ 4,000.00	Fumiko Aman	109 2-chome Kitazawa Setagaya-ku
¥ 3,000.00	Hajime Hayashi	14 7-chome Shinbashi Shiba-ku
¥ 5,000.00	Konichi Kawakami	714 4-chome Sendagaya Shibuya-ku
¥ 3,998.00	Kohe Okano	16 2-chome Kitaurawa Urawa-shi
¥ 8,208.54	Tokio Oyama	14 7-chome Shinbashi Shiba-ku
¥ 12,000.00	Matsutaro Shimomura	2187 Koyano-cho Katsushika-ku

Amount	Name	Address
¥ 1,200.00	Morio Takemura	2376 Kotake-cho Itabashi-ku
¥ 21,100.00	Kozo Kameyama	713 3-chome Sendagaya Shibuya-ku
¥ 12,000.00	Fukutami Shimizu	3442 1-chome Nerimaminami-cho Itabashi-ku
¥ 16,500.00	Fuku Shimada	9 3-chome Shinjuku Shinjuku-ku
¥ 23,916.00	Kyuichi Tokuda	714 4-chome Sendagaya Shibuya-ku
¥ 23,916.00	Yoshio Shiga	"
¥ 10,000.00	Asasuke Harada	"
¥ 6,500.00	Koichi Minato	14 7-chome Shinbashi Shiba-ku
¥ 7,470.00	Kageichi Kunimatsu	Koitabashi Aza Owada-machi Chiba Pref

(Apr.12.1947)

¥ 8,890.00	Teisaburo Takemura	2376 Kotake-cho Itabashi-ku
¥ 15,144.13	Saburo Aneba	714 4-chome Sendagaya Shibuya-ku
¥ 15,000.00	Naonosuke Fujiya	"
¥ 1,500.00	Kozo Kameyama	"
¥ 4,500.00	"	"
¥ 3,000.00	"	"
¥ 5,000.00	Takeshi Nakagawa	"
¥ 5,000.00	Tatsuo Itozono	"
¥ 10,000.00	Fujio Yamashita	"
¥ 8,043.54	Ei Sugiura	"
¥ 4,000.00	"	"
¥ 1,200.00	Bunkichi Okada	"
¥ 30,000.00	Kazumasa Mihashi	610 1-chome Shie-machi Kita-ku
¥ 5,000.00	Teisaburo Takemura	2376 Kotake-cho Itabashi-ku
¥ 1,000.00	Ko Nakanishi	6599 Kugenuma Fujisawa-shi
¥ 2,500.00	Takaji Nizawa	714 4-chome Sendagaya Shibuya-ku

Amount	Name	Address
¥ 2,000.00	Morio Inoue	714 4-chome Sendagaya Shibuya-ku
¥ 1,452.00	Ko Nakanishi	6599 Kugenuma Fujisawa-shi
¥ 10,000.00	Teisaburo Takemura	2376 Kotake-cho Itabashi-ku
(May.20.1947)		
¥ 4,077.50	Kaizo Ishimura	2-chome Kakikizaka Meguro-ku
¥ 1,500.00	Minoru Saito	Shinjuku-fujimi-ryo Fuchu-machi Kitatama-gun
¥ 3,000.00	Teru Katsuta	3-chome Koenji Suginami-ku
¥ 4,946.00	Kozo Kameyama	69 Akasaka-tango-cho Minato-ku
¥ 5,000.00	Kenzo Takemoto	366 Meido-machi Setagaya-ku
¥ 1,000.00	Isamu Kurokawa	192 6-chome Minamisenju-machi Arakawa-ku
¥ 6,732.00	Yoshio Shiga	714 4-chome Sendagaya Shibuya-ku
¥ 6,732.00	Kyuichi Tokuda	"
¥112,000.00	Sanzo Nozaka	"
¥ 7,000.00	Shunichi Kato	4 1-chome Shuo-ku
¥ 5,000.00	Masao.Kamikata	150 1-chome Akebono-cho Tachikawa-shi
¥ 10,000.00	Takeshi Kobayashi	481/3 1-chome Nerima-machi Itabashi-ku
¥ 16,000.00	Chiyo Inoue	148 1-chome Kamitakada Nakano-ku
¥ 19,000.00	Seiji Kaneyoshi	"
¥ 16,000.00	Hidekichi Miyashita	"
¥ 11,500.00	Yoshi Kashii	"
¥ 12,000.00	Harako Suzuki	423 Shibue Katsushika-ku
¥ 4,000.00	Tamotsu Sugiura	38 Masago-cho Bunkyo-ku
¥ 7,500.00	Daikichi Horikoshi	615 1-chome Gotannominami-cho Adachi-ku

Amount	Name	Address
¥ 33,000.00	Shigeto Yuhashi	112 1-chome Kitazawa-machi/Kami Setagaya-ku
¥ 2,940.00	Teruichi Ido	81 4-chome Senju Adachi-ku
¥ 2,000.00	Tatsuo Tabe	273 Terao Ayase-machi Koza-gun Kanagawa-ken
¥ 2,000.00	Kusuhiko Sakamoto	306 Kakikizaka Meguro-ku
¥ 13,500.00	Kiyosaku Kaneko	Higashiterao-machi Tsurumi-ku Yokohama-shi
¥ 10,000.00	Shiro Nishiyama	101 1-chome Matsubara-cho Setagaya-ku
¥ 5,700.00	Motosaburo Masuyama	5/41 Nishikatayama-machi Bunkyo-ku
¥ 12,800.00	Itaro Oniwa	Kawamuko Amamiya Mori-machi Shizuoka-ken
¥ 3,996.00	Yoshio Nakamura	Nishihara-machi Utsunomiya-shi Tochigi-ken
¥ 1,386.36	Isao Kurozaki	27 Higashihanawada-machi Utsunomiya-shi Tochigi-ken
(Sep.30.1947)		
¥ 3,062.85	Chiaki Ōuchi	926 2-chome Higashi Shinmaruko Kawasaki-shi
¥ 2,062.85	Yoshio Ōuchi	"
¥ 1,829.60	Isaku Kazeto	684 4-chome Sendagaya Shibuya-ku
¥ 1,244.52	"	"
¥ 3,700.00	Kazuo Ishii	48 1-chome Honchodori Tsurumi-ku Yokohama-shi
¥ 4,500.00	"	"
¥ 2,160.00	"	"
¥ 2,345.90	Sasako Oosugi	3481 1-chome Nerimaminami-cho Itabashi-ku
¥ 5,000.00	Yosazo Ito	1400 Yoyogitomigaya-cho Shibuya-ku
Total:	¥ 1112,042.69	

LIST OF FINANCIAL SUPPORTERS

Nippon Jiyu to (Japan Liberal Party) - Tokyo

Amount	Name	Address
None		

LIST OF FINANCIAL SUPPORTERS

Kokumin Kyodo to (National Co-operative Party)-Tokyo

Amount	Name	Address

None

HOME MINISTRY ORDINANCE NO. 10

Promulgated 23 February 1946; amended 6 March 46 and 12 June 46.

Article 1. Declarations under the provisions of the second Paragraph of Article 5 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101, 1946 (hereinafter referred to as "the Ordinance") shall be made in accordance with the Forms annexed hereto, together with three copies.

When a mayor of a City, or headsman of a town or a village (of a "ward" in the area of Tokyo Metropolis where the administrative units of "ward" exist) has accepted the declaration mentioned in the preceding paragraph, he shall immediately forward one of the copies of the said declaration to the Prefectural Governor exercising jurisdiction over the City, the Town or the Village concerned, and the remaining two copies to the Minister of Home Affairs through the said Prefectural Governor.

Article 2. The original copy of the declaration as mentioned in the preceding Article shall be kept available for public inspection at all times during ordinary business hours by the mayor of the city or the town or village head.

Article 3. One of the copies of the declaration which has been forwarded by the mayor of a city or a town or village head in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 shall be kept available for public inspection at all times during ordinary business hours by the Minister of Home Affairs.

Article 4. The copy of the declaration which has been forwarded by the mayor of a city or a town or village head in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 shall be kept available for public inspection at all times during ordinary business hours by the Local Governor.

Article 5. No fees shall be charged for the filing of the declaration as specified by the provisions of Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Ordinance, or for its inspection in accordance with the provisions of Article 2.

Article 6. The Minister of Home Affairs shall charge no fees for the inspection of the declaration in accordance with the provisions of Article 3.

Article 7. The Local Governor shall be authorized to charge no fees whatsoever, for the inspection of the declaration in accordance with the provisions of Article 4.

Article 8. In Article 5, Paragraph 2 e of the Ordinance, the words of "substantial financial supporters" are given. By these words we mean those persons who gave monetary aid to the amount of over ¥1,000. (In case when monetary aid was given several times, the total amount thereof shall be the amount.)

In case when they rendered other financial aid than money, the amount given in the above item means the one estimated according to current prices.

Article 9. A person who has been the responsible officer, or any other person concerned, of an organization under Article 5-2 of the Ordinance shall, on demand by the Government Office concerned, submit a report on the assets (including books, documents and records) of the said organization.

Supplementary Provisions (23 Feb. 1946)

The present Ordinance shall come into force as from January 4, 1946.

The present Ordinance shall be mutatis mutandis applied to cases where the declaration in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of the Supplementary Provisions for the Imperial Ordinance No. 101, 1946, has been received.

Supplementary Provisions (12 June 1946)

The present Ministerial Ordinance shall come into force as from the date of its promulgation.

The provisions of Article 9 of Home Ministry Ordinance No. 10, 1946 shall be mutatis mutandis applied to properties of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association,

Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society and Political Society of Great Japan as well as all their affiliates, agencies and succors.

FORMS

Declaration relating to Formation (or Alteration) of Organization

_____
(date)

To the Chief of _____ City
("ward", town or village)

In accordance with the provisions of the Second Paragraph of Article 5 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101, 1946, the undersigned herewith submits a declaration as given in the Appendix.

(signed) _____

Responsible officer of _____

Name of Organization _____

Place of Residence _____

_____

APPENDIX

Items	Remarks
1 Name	
2 Aims	
3 Location of principal	
4 Places of residence, names, etc. of officers.	Set forth in Annex 1.
5 Places of residence and names of substantial financial supporters, and amounts of their respective contributions.	Set forth in Annex 2.
6. Places of residence, names, etc. of members	Set forth in Annex 3.

ANNEX I
List of Officers

Designation of Position	Place of Residence	Name	Age	Military or Police Career	Names of all Organizations to which officers now belong or have ever belonged.

Remarks: The following particulars will be given in setting forth the career of military service:

1. The age is counted by the Japanese method and not by full years.

2. (a) The class as an Army or Navy officer details of service, the name of the Army or the Navy school graduated from, and the career up to time of appointment as an officer, such as the status of an Officer Cadet, Two Years' Active Service Probationary Officer, etc.

   (b) The unit where the service under (a), Item 1, Article 4 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101, 1946, was performed and the then assignment (together with the class, grade, rank and treatment at the time of the said service) and details of service.

3. In setting forth the career of police service, the nature of service; such, for example, as the Special High Police, should be made clear.

ANNEX 2

Places of Residence and Names of Substantial Financial Supporters, and Amounts of their Contributions.

Places of Residence of Financial Supporters	Names	Amounts of Contributions	Date of Contributions	Remarks

Remarks:

1. Mention persons contributing Yen 1,000 or over each (Yen 1,000 or over in total when the contribution is made in installments). In cases where support in kind, other than in money, such as the offer of a building, is received, the fact will be mentioned in the "Remarks" column.

2. In case contributions are made several times, the date when such contributions reach ¥1,000 is entered as the "date of contribution."

ANNEX 3

List of Members

Place of Residence	Names	Names of all Political and Ideological Organizations to which the Member ever belonged.

HOME MINISTRY ORDINANCE NO. 10

Promulgated 23 February 1946; amended 6 March 46 and 12 June 46.

Article 1. Declarations under the provisions of the second Paragraph of Article 5 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101, 1946 (hereinafter referred to as "the Ordinance") shall be made in accordance with the Forms annexed hereto, together with three copies.

When a mayor of a City, or headsman of a town or a village (of a "ward" in the area of Tokyo Metropolis where the administrative units of "ward" exist) has accepted the declaration mentioned in the preceding paragraph, he shall immediately forward one of the copies of the said declaration to the Prefectural Governor exercising jurisdiction over the City, the Town or the Village concerned, and the remaining two copies to the Minister of Home Affairs through the said Prefectural Governor.

Article 2. The original copy of the declaration as mentioned in the preceding Article shall be kept available for public inspection at all times during ordinary business hours by the mayor of the city or the town or village head.

Article 3. One of the copies of the declaration which has been forwarded by the mayor of a city or a town or village head in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 shall be kept available for public inspection at all times during ordinary business hours by the Minister of Home Affairs.

Article 4. The copy of the declaration which has been forwarded by the mayor of a city or a town or village head in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 shall be kept available for public inspection at all times during ordinary business hours by the Local Governor.

Article 5. No fees shall be charged for the filing of the declaration as specified by the provisions of Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Ordinance, or for its inspection in accordance with the provisions of Article 2.

1/2

Article 6. The Minister of Home Affairs shall charge no fees for the inspection of the declaration in accordance with the provisions of Article 3.

Article 7. The Local Governor shall be authorized to charge no fees whatsoever, for the inspection of the declaration in accordance with the provisions of Article 4.

Article 8. In Article 5, Paragraph 2 e of the Ordinance, the words of "substantial financial supporters" are given. By these words we mean those persons who gave monetary aid to the amount of over ¥1,000. (In case when monetary aid was given several times, the total amount thereof shall be the amount.)

In case when they rendered other financial aid than money, the amount given in the above item means the one estimated according to current prices.

Article 9. A person who has been the responsible officer, or any other person concerned, of an organization under Article 5-2 of the Ordinance shall, on demand by the Government Office concerned, submit a report on the assets (including books, documents and records) of the said organization.

Supplementary Provisions (23 Feb. 1946)

The present Ordinance shall come into force as from January 4, 1946.

The present Ordinance shall be mutatis mutandis applied to cases where the declaration in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of the Supplementary Provisions for the Imperial Ordinance No. 101, 1946, has been received.

Supplementary Provisions (12 June 1946)

The present Ministerial Ordinance shall come into force as from the date of its promulgation.

The provisions of Article 9 of Home Ministry Ordinance No. 10, 1946 shall be mutatis mutandis applied to properties of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society and Political Society of Great Japan as well as all their affiliates, agencies and succors.

FORMS

Declaration relating to Formation (or Alteration) of Organization

_____
(date)

To the Chief of _____ City
("ward", town or village)

In accordance with the provisions of the Second Paragraph of Article 5 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101, 1946, the undersigned herewith submits a declaration as given in the Appendix.

(signed) _____

Responsible officer of _____

Name of Organization _____

Place of Residence _____

_____

APPENDIX

Item		Remarks
1	Name	
2	Aims	
3	Location of principal	
4	Places of residence, names, etc. of officers.	Set forth in Annex 1.
5	Places of residence and names of substantial financial supporters, and amounts of their respective contributions.	Set forth in Annex 2.
6.	Places of residence, names, etc. of members	Set forth in Annex 3.

ANNEX I
List of Officers

Designation of Position	Place of Residence	Name	Age	Military or Police Career	Names of all Organizations to which officers now belong or have ever belonged.

Remarks: The following particulars will be given in setting forth the career of military service:

1. The age is counted by the Japanese method and not by full years.

2. (a) The class as an Army or Navy officer details of service, the name of the Army or the Navy school graduated from, and the career up to time of appointment as an officer, such as the status of an Officer Cadet, Two Years' Active Service Probationary Officer, etc.

   (b) The unit where the service under (c), Item 1, Article 4 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101, 1946, was performed and the then assignment (together with the class, grade, rank and treatment at the time of the said service) and details of service.

3. In setting forth the career of police service, the nature of service; such, for example, as the Special High Police, should be made clear.

(5) ... (6) ... (7) ... 775072

ANNEX 2

Places of Residence and Names of Substantial Financial Supporters, and Amounts of their Contributions.

Places of Residence of Financial Supporters	Names	Amounts of Contributions	Date of Contributions	Remarks

Remarks:

1. Mention persons contributing Yen 1,000 or over each (Yen 1,000 or over in total when the contribution is made in installments). In cases where support in kind, other than in money, such as the offer of a building, is received, the fact will be mentioned in the "Remarks" column.

2. In case contributions are made several times, the date when such contributions reach ¥1,000 is entered as the "date of contribution."

ANNEX 3

List of Members

Place of Residence	Names	Names of all Political and Ideological Organizations to which the Member ever belonged.

HOME MINISTRY ORDINANCE NO. 10

Promulgated 23 February 1946; amended 6 March 46 and 12 June 46.

Article 1. Declarations under the provisions of the second Paragraph of Article 5 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101, 1946 (hereinafter referred to as "the Ordinance") shall be made in accordance with the Forms annexed hereto, together with three copies.

When a mayor of a City, or headsman of a town or a village (of a "ward" in the area of Tokyo Metropolis where the administrative units of "ward" exist) has accepted the declaration mentioned in the preceding paragraph, he shall immediately forward one of the copies of the said declaration to the Prefectural Governor exercising jurisdiction over the City, the Town or the Village concerned, and the remaining two copies to the Minister of Home Affairs through the said Prefectural Governor.

Article 2. The original copy of the declaration as mentioned in the preceding Article shall be kept available for public inspection at all times during ordinary business hours by the mayor of the city or the town or village head.

Article 3. One of the copies of the declaration which has been forwarded by the mayor of a city or a town or village head in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 shall be kept available for public inspection at all times during ordinary business hours by the Minister of Home Affairs.

Article 4. The copy of the declaration which has been forwarded by the mayor of a city or a town or village head in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 shall be kept available for public inspection at all times during ordinary business hours by the Local Governor.

Article 5. No fees shall be charged for the filing of the declaration as specified by the provisions of Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Ordinance, or for its inspection in accordance with the provisions of Article 2.

1/2

Article 6. The Minister of Home Affairs shall charge no fees for the inspection of the declaration in accordance with the provisions of Article 3.

Article 7. The Local Governor shall be authorized to charge no fees whatsoever, for the inspection of the declaration in accordance with the provisions of Article 4.

Article 8. In Article 5, Paragraph 2 e of the Ordinance, the words of "substantial financial supporters" are given. By these words we mean those persons who gave monetary aid to the amount of over ¥1,000. (In case when monetary aid was given several times, the total amount thereof shall be the amount.)

In case when they rendered other financial aid than money, the amount given in the above item means the one estimated according to current prices.

Article 9. A person who has been the responsible officer, or any other person concerned, of an organization under Article 5-2 of the Ordinance shall, on demand by the Government Office concerned, submit a report on the assets (including books, documents and records) of the said organization.

Supplementary Provisions (23 Feb. 1946)

The present Ordinance shall come into force as from January 4, 1946.

The present Ordinance shall be mutatis mutandis applied to cases where the declaration in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of the Supplementary Provisions for the Imperial Ordinance No. 101, 1946, has been received.

Supplementary Provisions (12 June 1946)

The present Ministerial Ordinance shall come into force as from the date of its promulgation.

The provisions of Article 9 of Home Ministry Ordinance No. 10, 1946 shall be mutatis mutandis applied to properties of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association,